

# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2967  
VOL. CXXV

DECEMBER 19, 1936

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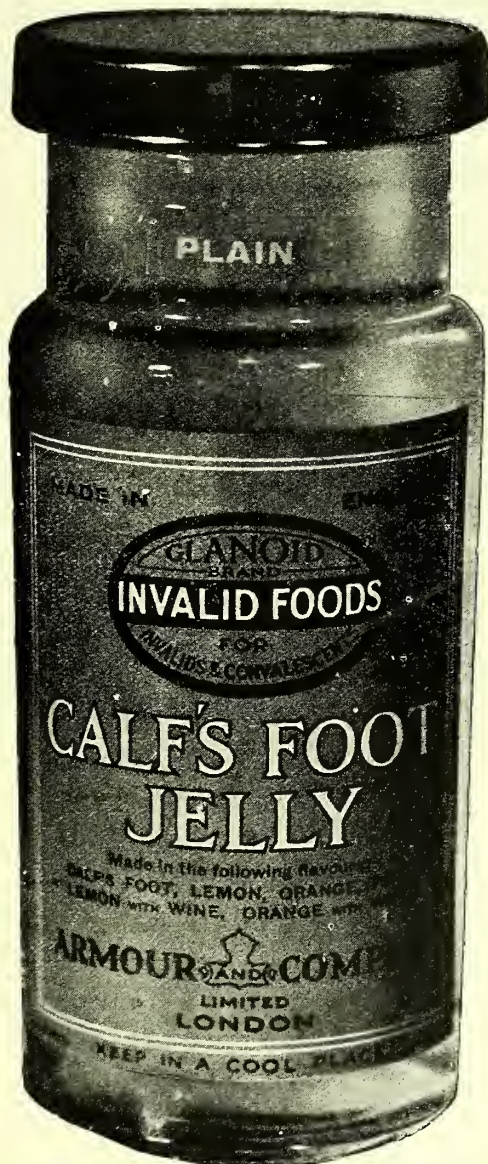
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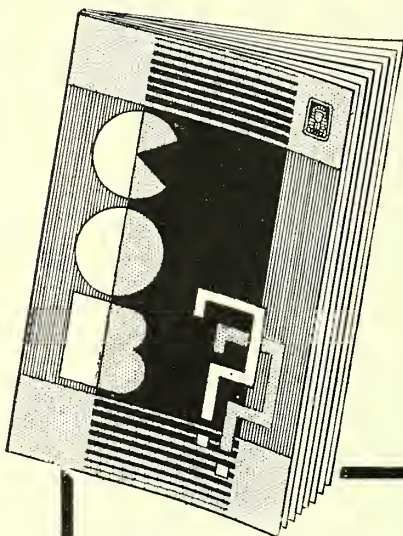
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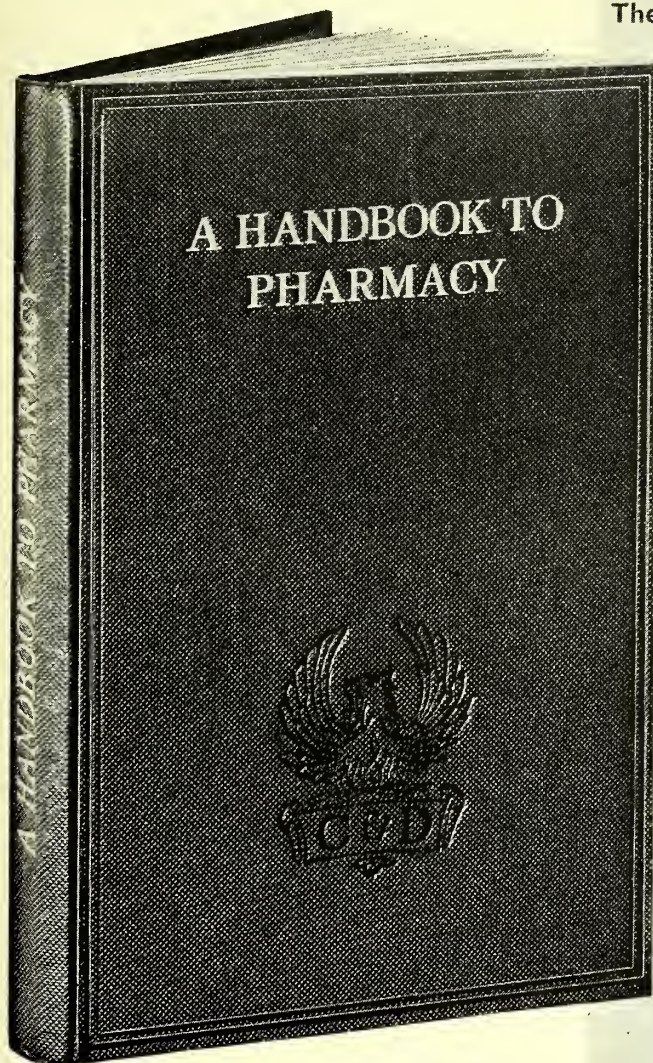
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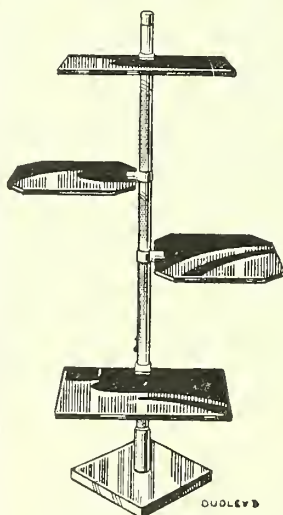
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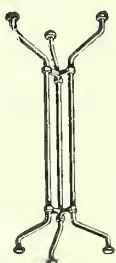
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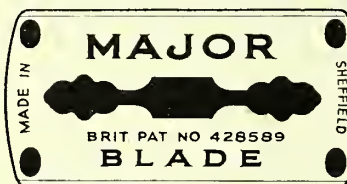
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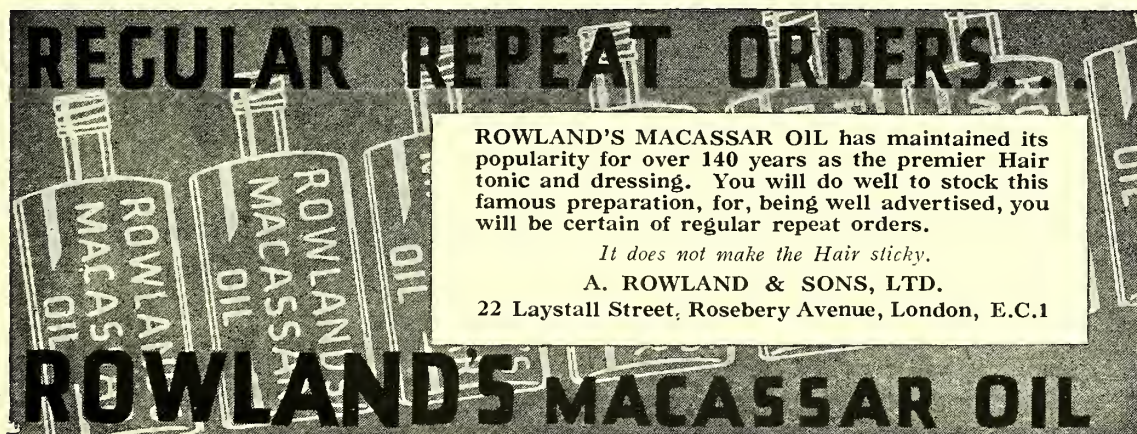
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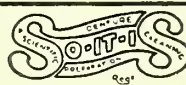
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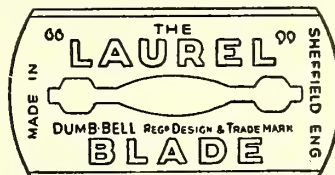
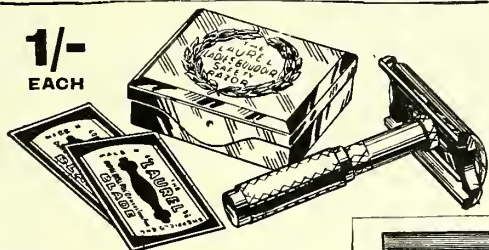
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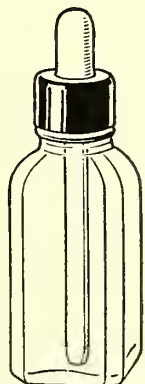
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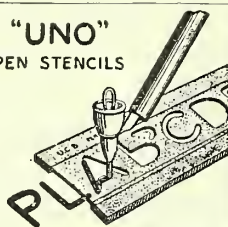
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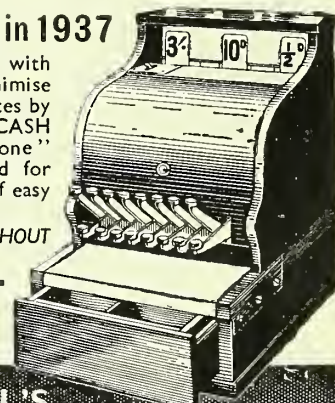
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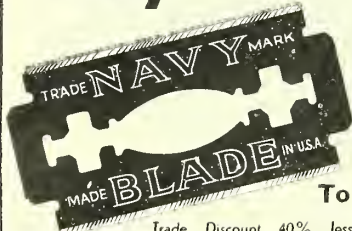
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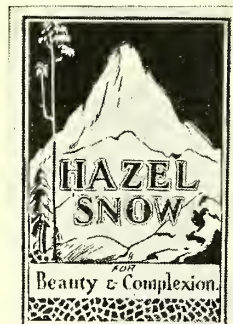
I, Krishna Chandra Sur, Proprietor of the Indian Perfumery and Chemicals Works, Calcutta, India, tender to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. my humble apology for infringement of their trade marks "Hazeline" Snow" and snow-clad mountain devices and agree to publication of this apology.

I hereby undertake to withdraw from sale and to destroy, or hand over, all labels, cartons, printing blocks, and other printed matter which simulate the get-up or style of "Hazeline" Snow" by the use of the term "Hazel Snow," or by the predominant use of snow-clad mountain devices. Further I undertake that I will not use hereafter any name, or mark, label or carton, which is similar to, or has any resemblance with, the names or marks or cartons or labels of the products of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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## News of the Week

### Import Duty on Oxalic Acid

The Import Duties Advisory Committee have removed OXALIC ACID from the Free List, as from December 11, 1936. This product is also liable to Key industry duty of 33½ per cent. *ad valorem*, which will continue to be the total amount of duty payable on imports.

### British Pharmacopœia Addendum, 1936

We are informed by the Ministry of Health that after consultation with the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association and the National Pharmaceutical Union the Minister has decided that the alterations and amendments effected by the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia shall come into operation for National Health Insurance purposes on April 1, 1937.

### The Medical Register

The names of the following persons have been restored to the Medical Register, from which they had been erased under Section 14 of the Medical Act, 1858:—

|                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Conlin, Patrick J. (I).        | Scutt, Tom.                |
| FitzPatrick, Patrick (I).      | Spence, William A. C. (S). |
| Homer, Charles (S).            | Stoney, Robert T. (I).     |
| Hopkins, William E. (S).       | Thomson (Mrs.) Margaret    |
| Knox, Alexander W. (S).        | H. T.                      |
| Langeveld, Rochfort H. S. (S). | Vogel, Heinrich (For.).    |
| Lewtas, Frederick G.           | Wells, William G. P.       |
| Martin, Henry O.               | Wilson, Cecil S. (I).      |
| Mills, Cecil V. (Col.).        |                            |

The Council has directed that the names of Dominic Francis Curran, 150 Muswell Hill Road, London, N.10, and James Ebenezer Boon, 38 Bath Road, London, W.4, be erased from the Register.

### Sessional Events

The Leigh and District Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was addressed by Mr. Tristram on December 1, when members reaffirmed their decision whole-heartedly to support the Chemists' Friends scheme.

Dr. J. Stanley White (Parke, Davis & Co.) gave an illustrated lecture on "Hormones" to the Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Luton on December 3. Thanks to Dr. White were expressed by Mr. A. W. Morgan and Mr. H. C. Brailley. The chairman (Mr. H. W. S. Wynter) distributed prizes to the successful students of the Luton Technical Institute as follows: Physics, K. C. Pedder; chemistry, D. S. J. Richards; botany, R. E. Tubb.

An address was given to the members of the Bath and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 1 by Mr. D. J. Williams, Ph.C., barrister-at-law, who spoke on "The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933, with Special Reference to the Labelling and Storage of Poisons." Mr. Williams's talk was illustrated by specimen labels, thrown upon the screen by means of an epidiascope. Questions were subsequently answered by the speaker. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. W. J. Hallett (vice-president). The chair was taken by Mr. T. J. Cornish (president).



A meeting of the Reigate, Redhill and District Pharmacists' Association and Branch was held on December 3 to review the Chemists' Friends scheme. After a report by the branch delegate to the National Pharmaceutical Union Conference, a resolution was passed pledging the support of the branch to the scheme. The meeting proceeded to discuss the Council's action in refusing to act upon the resolution submitted by the Oldham Branch at the Bournemouth Conference, and passed a resolution objecting to the action of the Council. The branch rules submitted by the Council were approved without alteration. It was decided to inform the Society that the meeting did not consider federation of branches desirable.

### Inquest

The suggestion that oil of nutmeg, taken with gin, brought about death was made at a St. Pancras (London) inquest, on December 14, on the body of Mrs. Howard, aged thirty-one, of Oakfield Road, Hornsey, N., who was suddenly taken ill on December 11 and who died in the Royal Northern Hospital within about an hour and a half of her admission. Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said a miscarriage had just begun, but this did not cause the woman's death. He thought the woman's death was to be associated with what she had taken. The Coroner: She appears to have taken oil of nutmeg; is that a common thing?—No; not in that form. It is an essential oil, and all essential oils are dangerous if taken in concentrated form and in any quantity. An assistant at a chemist's shop in Green Lanes, Harringay, said a woman had bought sixpennyworth of oil of nutmeg there. Replying to the coroner, witness said that chemists would not ask what it was wanted for at this time of the year. The oil was used for flavouring and for hair lotion. Not much was sold, and the oil was not scheduled as a poison. Witness said he did not know whether the oil varied with age, and the coroner said that an analysis which he proposed should be undertaken would deal with this question. The inquest was adjourned accordingly.

### Birkenhead

An address on "The Manufacture and Standardisation of Biological Products" was given before members of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association on December 2 by Dr. R. F. Corran (Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn), Mr. P. Grant (president) in the chair. Dr. Corran outlined the methods of manufacture and clinical testing of liver extracts. The effect of liver extract on red blood cell-count, hæmoglobin percentage and reticulocytes was discussed and the significance of the latter stressed. The speaker also dealt with desiccated hog stomach, used as an alternative to liver in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. The method of manufacture was shown in detail by means of a film. Dr. Corran described the means of standardising pituitary (posterior lobe) extract against a preparation of standard potency. He also dealt briefly with mercurochrome and the physiological tests for its toxicity. In the course of the ensuing discussion, a member asked whether the bromine test for pregnancy was satisfactory. Dr. Corran said they had not found it as satisfactory as the Friedman test. Mr. W. Johnston asked whether the lecturer could give the name of the active principle of liver extract which increased the hæmoglobin content. Dr. Corran said he could not, and he did not think anyone could. At Runcorn they had obtained active fractions of fairly high potency, but what the active principle was they could not say. Mr. Stephen Jones asked whether liver extract was of any use in the case of a person who had lost a lot of blood. Dr. Corran said that in rapid loss of blood most of the trouble was due not to the loss of blood so much as the shock which the system experienced. In certain cases it might be decided to give a patient liver extract, and in others it might be necessary to give a blood transfusion. Mr. Howarth proposed a vote of thanks.

### Birmingham

Ilford, Ltd., have recently opened a wholesale dépôt at 4 Livery Street, Birmingham (opposite the entrance to Snow Hill Station). The dépôt is in charge of Mr. W. H. Grimsey, who has had considerable experience in the sales department at Ilford, and it is the headquarters of the company's Midland representatives, Mr. Ray Price, Mr. Anthony Webb and Mr. A. C. Freckleton.

A well-attended lecture-demonstration on "The Joy of Amateur Cinematography" was given by Mr. J. E. Saunders,

F.Z.S., on November 26, before the local Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association. The various makes of cine cameras and projectors were described, and many were on view. A demonstration was given of results obtained, using different makes of cameras and film, in the three sizes 8 mm., 9.5 mm. and 16 mm. Four interesting films of animals were shown. It was pointed out how amateur cine photography was rapidly growing and how very important it was for this business to be kept within the confines of the legitimate trade, by dealers giving good distribution. A vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders was proposed by Mr. Ingram.

The report of the Birmingham City analyst for the third quarter of 1936 records that 1,295 samples were taken during the period covered. Among them were arrowroot (five), gelatin (three), honey (one), white pepper (twenty-nine), almond oil (seven), ammoniated tincture of quinine (three, one incorrect), boric acid ointment (one), bicarbonate of soda (four), borax (six), castor oil (three), citric acid (six), Glauber's salt (one), olive oil (three), rochelle salt (six), seidlitz powders (six, one incorrect), aspirin tablets (six) and cascara tablets (one). The incorrect sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine was 22 per cent. deficient in ammonia; the vendor was cautioned. A caution was also issued to the vendor of seidlitz powders, of which one white paper had contained 3.03 gm. of tartaric acid instead of 2.5 gm. All other drug samples taken were correct.

### Exeter

A meeting of the Exeter and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Exeter on November 18, Mr. F. E. Battershill presiding. Mr. A. J. Plowright gave an address on "The Pharmacist and the Labelling of Poisons," in which he clearly explained the provisions of the Regulations which will come into force on January 1, supplemented by references to other points in the Poisons Rules. He subsequently replied to numerous questions. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd.

### Ipswich

A meeting of the Ipswich and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 23, the president (Mr. L. Piper) in the chair. Mr. Piper moved that a letter of congratulation should be sent to Mr. S. J. Stearn (a former president of the Branch) on his appointment as a justice of the peace. A lecture, "Pharmaceutical Processes on a Manufacturing Scale," was given by Mr. H. D. R. Matthews (Potter & Clarke, Ltd.). He showed lantern slides illustrating the cultivation, collection and storage of drugs of vegetable origin, and proceeded to describe processes of comminution by means of various types of mills and disintegrators; sifting by means of turbine sieves; manufacture of infusions, decoctions and extracts; and the principles of the film evaporator and vacuum still. Various types of extraction apparatus were illustrated, and particular interest was aroused by the account of the manufacture of male fern extract. Mr. Matthews went on to outline the manufacture of various chemicals. Slides followed showing the homogenisation of emulsions and the preparation of ointments.

### Liverpool

A reference to chain stores was made by Mr. T. Edward Lescher, chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at the annual dinner in Liverpool on December 12 in aid of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, and the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. Mr. Lescher spoke of the growth of chain stores in this country as a very great evil. It was not in the interests of the country, he said, that those people who ought to be the managers of their own businesses should be only the branch managers of large concerns. The stability and independence of this country had been built up very largely by men who had a stake in this country. Mr. Charles Ashton (chairman of the United Commercial Travellers' Association) expressed concurrence with Mr. Lescher's reference.

Members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union heard an address on the Chemists' Friends scheme and the medicine-stamp duty inquiry from Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the N.P.U.) on December 9, Mr. G. L. Clubb in the chair. Mr. Mallinson said that



in his evidence before the Select Committee he took every opportunity of pressing the chemists' claims in connexion with proprietaries. The known, admitted and approved remedies exemption was their only privilege at present. There was a danger that in their anxiety to get more revenue the Government might sweep away that privilege. If destamping was taken away by the Government, it would remove the present incentive to manufacturers in regard to selling their proprietaries through chemists. The Chemists' Friends scheme became more important than ever in defining their position in regard to proprietary medicines. He was not there to explain the scheme, as it was an assured fact. All that they were trying to do was to see that proprietary medicines and proprietary surgical goods were distributed through chemists and chemists only. It was a perfectly legitimate claim, and the only thing they were asking chemists to do was to withdraw any sales assistance from articles which were not on the Chemists' Friends scheme. It was a plain business deal which they had advanced on the chemists' behalf, and a plain business policy that it was perfectly honest for them to adopt. The only difficulty he had heard was that they could not afford to support the Chemists' Friends scheme. If they were asking them to close their shops for a month and do without their income for that period in order to protest against the incursions of the other traders, it might have been said that they were asking too much. Yet in the ordinary trades union that was what was happening in order to get a principle established.

They had not asked anything so drastic. They had asked them to give up the bonus schemes of manufacturers outside the scheme. In one or two letters he had been told that a chemist would lose £5 a week on window display bonuses. This had now been checked very definitely on the results of three chemists' shops. His accountant worked out how much they would have had for window display if they had gone in for it. That figure worked out at £6 per £1,000 of turnover of proprietary articles, and these were shops where the buying was on better terms than would be the case of a one-man shop. That was the measure of this bonus claim. Who was the respected person in a departmental store? Not the chairman of directors, not even the general manager, it was the buyer of the department. The manufacturers and wholesalers crawled on their hands and knees to that buyer. But did they crawl on their hands and knees to the chemist? They had to let them know they meant business by the Chemists' Friends scheme and that they intended to have their business under their own control. Each of them must pull their weight. There were forty-eight firms in the scheme, and that was not a bad record for the first twelve months. After a short discussion, Mr. J. L. Hirst proposed a vote of thanks and moved a resolution "That this meeting of Liverpool chemists supports the Chemists' Friends scheme," which was unanimously adopted. A further resolution "That an appreciation be sent from this meeting to Mr. Linstead for the evidence given by him before the Select Committee," proposed by Mr. R. Clitherow, was also passed unanimously.

### London

Dr. Alexander Crawford, M.P.S., was the speaker at the monthly meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch held on December 4. He presented a film showing the preparation of sterile catgut, explaining the various processes such as cleaning, twisting, drying, polishing, attaching eyeless needles, packing and testing. This was followed by a lecture dealing with "The Physiology of Nutrition." The lecturer divided his subject under five main heads: Protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins. Members appreciated his full and careful replies to various questions raised. On the proposition of Mr. Hope Evans, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker.

"The South-Eastern Year Book" for the session 1936-37 is a substantial *brochure* comprising forty-eight pages, several of which contain advertisements. In addition to a brief address from the president and annotated lists of fixtures for the South-East London Chemists' Association and its affiliated branches, the booklet includes some well-written articles, the chief of which are on "Friendship" (by "a non-proprietor pharmacist," with special reference to the Chemists' Friends scheme), on the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund (by Mr. Herbert Antcliffe), and on last year's visit of members of the Association to Germany (contributed anonymously). This is the tenth annual issue of this enterprising publication.

The annual dinner and dance of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held on December 3 at the Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury, the president (Mr. C. H. Sykes) in the chair. Mr. E. Saville Peck (past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society) proposed a toast to "The Guild and its Founders," coupled with the name of Mr. C. H. Sykes. He contrasted the public pharmacist with the retail pharmacist, and expressed a wish that higher education would improve the status of the hospital pharmacist and that dispensaries would be better built and equipped in the future. Mr. Sykes, in reply, stated that the Guild's membership was increasing each year. He was pleased that one of the founders (Mr. E. A. Andrews) was present at the dinner. Mr. F. B. Royal (vice-president of the Guild) proposed "The Visitors," and expressed his wish that dispensing in the Army might be entrusted to pharmacists. Mr. F. W. Adams (assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) replied. Dancing followed. Among the spot-dance winners were Mrs. Adams and Mr. J. C. Young.

The Wimbledon and District Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was inaugurated at a meeting held in Wimbledon on December 10. The secretary of the Wimbledon Pharmacists' Association (Mr. T. James) announced that branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, N.P.U. and Photographic Dealers' Association had been formed. Arrangements were also being made with the local authorities for training members in first aid, air-raid protection and gas detection. Addressing the meeting, Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary, N.P.U.) pointed out many of the advantages of membership of the N.P.U. and showed how more than the subscription could be saved by using the Union's clearing house. He urged members to make greater use of the information department. He explained the medicine-stamp duty position, and said that if the chemist's privilege of selling known, admitted and approved remedies unstamped was lost his only salvation was the Chemists' Friends scheme, as manufacturers would then have even less inducement to distribute their goods through chemists only. Losses through the surrender of the bonus terms under the scheme could easily be counteracted by dressing windows more pharmaceutically. There was always a danger of over-buying on bonus terms. The support given so far to the scheme was sufficient to satisfy those manufacturers on the List that they had not made a mistake, but more support was necessary. Over 9,000 additional patent-medicine licences were taken out every year, owing to the encouragement given by certain manufacturers. Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Ratcliffe (Wembley branch) described how well the scheme was working there. Mr. Stewart admired the speaker for his outspokenness and hard hitting and hoped his words would act as a "strong antiseptic." A resolution in support of the C.F. scheme was carried unanimously. Letters conveying good wishes to the new branch were received from Bournemouth, Preston, Cambridge and Blackpool.

### Oldham

Members of the Oldham and District Chemists' Association held their annual dinner and ladies' evening at the Central Conservative Club on December 1, when the guests were received by the president (Mr. Will Garside) and Mrs. Garside. Among the guests were the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. T. Holland, J.P. (deputy president of the Oldham and District Chamber of Trade), and Mrs. Holland. The director of ceremonies was Mr. J. W. Thompson. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jones.

### Swansea

On December 13 Mr. W. S. Howells (a member of Council), deputising for Mr. Marns, gave an address to members of the West Glamorgan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Hotel Metropole, Swansea. Mr. Howells said he hoped that in the next Pharmacy Bill there would be more pharmacy and less poisons. He said that doctors were more commercially minded to-day than twenty years ago, and thought the solution was in the extension of the Insurance Acts. Mr. H. Wynne Jones had seven or eight questions to ask when question time came; Mr. Howells ably dealt with all these. The annual pharmacy ball was held at the Patti Pavilion, Swansea, the same evening. The hall was decorated in azure, gold and red, the colours which form the basis of the Society's coat of arms. During the evening Mr. Howells made an appeal for the Society's Benevolent Fund.



### Miscellaneous

**NEW PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.**—At a meeting held in London on December 9 the Brands (Wines and Spirits) Protection Association was inaugurated. The purpose of the Association is to combat price cutting in proprietary wines and spirits.

**HOME OFFICE AND GAS MASKS.**—We are informed by the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office that a procedure has been instituted under which manufacturers will be licensed to affix a Home Office Certification Mark to approved respirators of the civilian-duty or special-service type. No type of respirator made by a private firm has at present received the Home Office approval under this procedure.

### Irish Notes

#### Irish Drug Association

At the meeting of the Committee of the Irish Drug Association held on December 14, Mr. P. A. Brady (president) occupied the chair. The Committee again issued a direction to all members urging that firms on the I.D.A. Approved List should receive their support, and making it clear to representatives of firms not on the Approved List that the Association's fullest support is only accorded to those firms prepared to restrict chemists' lines to chemists. Members were notified that in the majority of cases the prices of proprietary articles in the Free State have been fixed with the consent of the manufacturers. Instances have been reported of retailers splitting bulk of patents. This practice, it was pointed out, is contrary to both P.A.T.A. regulations and the rules of the I.D.A. The questionnaire submitted to members in connexion with "penny sales" was discussed. Members who have not yet replied to this important circular were asked to do so.

Following a conference between representatives of the I.D.A. and the Chemists' Branch of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks the following Christmas Week working hours were agreed upon:—Monday, December 21, Tuesday, December 22, Wednesday, December 23, shops to remain open until 9 p.m. Christmas Eve, shops to remain open until 10 p.m. On Christmas Day medical halls will close. On December 26, shops to open for two hours, 11.15 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. On December 27, the usual Sunday hours, 11.15 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.

With a view to helping the manufacturers who are confining the distribution of their products in the Free State to chemists and druggists, the Committee of the I.D.A. have formulated an advertising scheme to be run in conjunction with the firms on the Approved List. As from January 1, 1937, it has been agreed that a definite fortnight be allocated to each manufacturer. Members will be advised in advance of the periods allotted.

### Brevities

We are informed that the name of the business in which Mr. I. W. Parker (the new member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) served when he first went to Enniskillen and of which he is now the proprietor is Adamson & Co.; a slip occurred in the transmission of the name in a recent issue.

A meeting of the ladies' social committee was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on December 9, Mrs. Storey in the chair. The following were present: Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Patterson, Miss Murray, Miss Forrest, Miss Barry and Miss Laverty. The report from the recent dance showed a balance of £40. It was decided to run a whist drive in aid of the Benevolent Fund in the Carlton Hall on January 20, 1937. No printed invitations will be sent out, but all chemists and their friends are cordially invited. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Storey (chairman), Miss R.

Barry, Miss A. Laverty (joint secretaries), or from any member of the Committee.

### Belfast

Mr. Joseph Ritchie, Ph.C., Belfast, was bereaved last week by the death of a sister, who was fatally injured by a motor car in Crumlin Road.

Mr. Fred Storey, Ph.C., Belfast, has been appointed a member of the Grand Council of the Travel and Industry Association in succession to the late Sir Frederick Cleaver. Mr. Storey, who is also a member of the Council Executive, was present at the annual dinner held recently under the presidency of Lord Derby.

### Dublin

Pharmaceutical chemists and assistants are holding their annual dance at the Gresham Hotel on Monday, January 11, 1937. This event is always one of the outstanding pharmaceutical functions of the season, and preparations are now under way to make the coming dance a most attractive affair.

The fourth annual dance of Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., at Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on December 8, attracted over 500 couples, and dancing continued until the early hours of Wednesday morning. Many valuable spot prizes were awarded. The attendance included the Lord Mayor, Sir Thos. Robinson and Lady Robinson; Mr. J. A. O'Rourke (president, Pharmaceutical Society); Mr. P. A. Brady (president, Irish Drug Association) and Mrs. Brady; Mr. S. McCauley (managing director, Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.); Mr. B. McNamara (general manager); Mr. P. Keogh (laboratory manager); Mr. J. J. Holloway (president, National Manufacturers' Association) and Mrs. Holloway; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McEvoy; Mr. T. O'Neill (director, Federation of Irish Industries); Dr. Cassin, Dr. Magnier, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Costello, Galway; Mr. C. J. Cremen and party; Mr. J. Gleeson and party; Mr. J. Healy, Drogheda, and party; Miss B. Dillon; Messrs. M. Corr, P. Corr, H. Dineen, K. Corrigan, E. M. Forde, and Mrs. Forde; Mr. F. Barragry and party; Mr. H. P. Corrigan and party; Mr. O'Malley, Clontarf, and party; Miss Farrington; Mr. T. B. O'Sullivan and party; Mr. C. A. Collis and party; Mr. F. Roche and party; Mr. D. J. Reddy and party; Mr. G. J. Dowdall; Miss E. McNamara; Mr. J. McNally and party.



Group taken at the annual staff dance of Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on December 8. Included are Mr. P. A. Brady (president, Irish Drug Association), and Mrs. Brady; Mr. S. T. McAnley (managing director, Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.); Mr. J. J. Holloway (president, National Manufacturers' Association) and Mrs. Holloway; Mr. B. McNamara; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McEvoy; Mr. J. Dempsey; Miss B. Dillon; Miss M. Frayne; Mr. P. Keogh; and Mr. G. J. Dowdall.



Dr. A. T. McKay, M.D., M.P.S.I. (examiner in pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), presided at the annual dinner of the Dublin Scottish Benevolent Society of St. Andrew on November 28.

The Dublin Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Assistants' Social Club passed a resolution of sympathy on November 27 with the relatives of the late Mr. Arthur J. Cahill, M.P.S.I., and as a mark of respect adjourned the meeting.

An address on "The Future of the Cripple—What?" was delivered before the Dublin Rotary Club on November 30 by Mr. W. B. Conyngham, M.P.S.I. (Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd.). Mr. Conyngham spoke on the educational work being carried on at the Dublin Orthopaedic Hospital, and suggested that this work should be continued after the children left the hospital by setting up an employment bureau. He disclosed that a scheme for a national orthopaedic centre had been placed before the Free State Hospitals Commission and public health authorities.

## Scottish Notes

### Brevities

Mr. William Findlay, Wishaw, has been elected R.W.M. of the Freemasons' Lodge, St. Mary Coltness, Wishaw No. 31.

Damage to the extent of £900 was caused by a fire at the premises of Mr. Cyril Forster, chemist and druggist, Glasgow Road, Paisley, last week.

Mr. Maurice S. Iveson, chemist and druggist (Scottish representative, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), has removed to 28 Lockhart Avenue, Edinburgh.

Extensive damage was caused by a fire at the premises of Mr. James Simpson, chemist and druggist, 5 Marischal Street, Peterhead, on December 13. Shops and buildings in the vicinity were destroyed.

Delivering the third Farquhar-Thomson lecture in Marischal College, Aberdeen, on November 21, Professor E. W. H. Cruickshank spoke on matters connected with diet. Fat, he said, made fatty tissue at two and a quarter times the rate at which it was made by sugar. Mineral salts were best secured from foodstuffs. Iodine was needed by the thyroid gland for the purpose of building thyroxine; when there was deficiency the thyroid gland became enlarged, giving rise to goitre. The remarkable transformation which could be effected by iodine or thyroxine treatment was illustrated by the professor with pictures. Calcium was the element usually deficient in diet. It was very unevenly distributed in the foodstuffs, and a number of the most popular foods—meat, white bread, sugar and fats—were almost entirely lacking in it.

The second meeting of the present session of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 4, Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C., in the chair. The president of the Association (Mr. James Ferguson) gave an address on "Business in Pharmacy." Mr. Ferguson pointed out how the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932, introduced many changes from former Pharmacopoeias and affected dispensing. The tendency was for dispensing in retail shops to become one of many sections of the business instead of being a most prominent feature as in former times. Mr. Ferguson indicated how a business might be established beginning with a small capital. Essential features were good window dressing, showing seasonable lines, and buying from reputable wholesale houses. On the motion of Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Ferguson.

# Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

## The Investigation

on medicine-stamp duties, on which you comment on p. 679, makes very interesting reading to all connected with pharmacy. There is, as you state, a feeling of resentment against our calling, because of the belief that we are a favoured profession; this is probably due to the circumstance that in the eyes of many engaged in other retail businesses we are regarded as carrying on a trade only, and that we have to possess qualifications for carrying it on seems to be lost sight of; there is no doubt also that the composite nature of our business and the fact that we sell so many articles that can be purchased from grocers, hairdressers and the like militate against us in inquiries of this nature. I am glad that Mr. Mallinson so clearly pointed out that many of these articles were originally introduced by pharmacists, the inference being that the other traders are filching away our business, rather than that we are trespassing on theirs. I have been long enough in retail pharmacy to remember the growth of the perfume business, for instance; when I was an apprentice the chemist was the sole purveyor of these goods. One thing is very evident in this inquiry. The old ground for liability to duty that a medicine was "held out" to the public seems to be disappearing; at any rate little has been heard of it so far. In its place has apparently been substituted the distinction of ethical versus non-ethical, with the added suggestion that non-secret medicines of every description, whether "held out" or not, should be sold unstamped by the pharmacist.

## I Have Previously Commented

on public medical services (p. 679) in this section. With you I feel that the attempt of the medical profession is in the first place a praiseworthy one, i.e., to give a service to patients with incomes beyond the N.H.I. limit and without the interference of any official body. I can well imagine that this method of providing for illness will appeal strongly to that great middle-class population to whom sickness, and the necessity for medical attention, often comes when no provision has been made to pay for it. The

unfortunate aspect of the case appears to be that there is no arrangement visualised for dispensing; and the implication is that as at present the medical man is doing this work he will continue to do it. There is, as you state, a lot of talk, when pharmacists and medical men dine together, of "sister professions" and how one is "the handmaid of the other"; often this attitude, which appears so natural under the spell of good food and drink, disappears the next morning, when the cold, hard facts become paramount again. We cannot say that these suggested services will take away any dispensing already being carried on by the pharmacist so much as that they may stop the growth of such, and limit him to what he has already under the N.H.I. scheme. It is not a bright outlook.

## The Qualified Herbalist

who contributed a letter on p. 690 of your last week's issue can hardly expect many of your readers to agree with his statements. According to him, the qualified herbalist, wherever he may have obtained his qualifications, is a kind of superman. Although it is doubtful whether he has studied botany (unless botany is included in the "etc." following a lengthy list of medical and scientific subjects), he knows—and knows "only" by "long experience"—which plant to choose out of several possessing the same "common" name. As "a large percentage" of his customers "converse in botanical names and therapeutics," he has presumably picked up a good deal of his knowledge from them. This, as grave historians say, is not all. "These people would be quick to detect that the pharmacist did not know anything about the subject"—an assertion which should be read in conjunction with your correspondent's earlier remark that "about nine-tenths of the herbs used in herbalism are quite unknown to pharmacists and the medical profession." Yet the botany syllabus and the pharmacognosy syllabus for the two examinations requisite for the qualification of chemist and druggist comprise formidable lists of genera and species. If these lists represent only about one-tenth of the plants used in herbalism, the weight of learning accumulated by the qualified herbalist must be staggering.



# Legal Reports

**Counterclaim Succeeds.**—The case of *Merrens v. Gillette Industries, Ltd.*, was before Mr. Justice Luxmoore in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 11, on a motion by the defendants for judgment. Mr. Bowyer, for *Gillette Industries, Ltd.*, said the action was for threats of legal proceedings in respect of infringement of letters patent. His clients counterclaimed, and the matter came up now on a motion for judgment on their counterclaim. Mr. Graham, for the plaintiff, said he was unable to resist the motion. The plaintiff, by his counsel, admitting that the sale of *Simco* blades infringed the patent of *Gillette Industries, Ltd.*, his lordship accordingly dismissed the action and granted an injunction restraining the plaintiff during the life of the patent in question from infringing it.

**"Calculated to Deceive."**—At Manchester City Police Court, on December 15, William Smith, Isabel Smith and T. E. Littler, all of Chorlton-on-Medlock, were summoned for being in possession of soap to which a forged trade mark was applied, and of falsely applying to tablets of soap a mark so nearly resembling the trade mark of *F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd.*, as to be calculated to deceive. Mr. J. Lustgarten prosecuted. The defendants, who were represented by Mr. J. C. Smith, pleaded "Guilty." It was stated for the prosecution that they carried on a business of selling soap from house to house through canvassers. The cartons were stamped with the words "Calvert's Products." Mr. Smith said that the defendants, who had acted in ignorance, had now given up the business. Smith and Littler were each fined £8 and were ordered to pay £50 each toward the costs of the prosecution; Mrs. Smith was fined £4.

**Dangerous Drugs Acts.**—At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on December 12, Dr. Henry Scott Buckland (29), described as independent, whose address was given as c/o the Bank of New Zealand, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, was charged with failing to enter in a register particulars of the following purchases: 25 gr. of heroin from *Rogers & Co., chemists*, Beaumont Street, W.1; 12½ gr. of heroin from *John Bell & Croyden, Ltd.*, Wigmore Street, W.1; 12½ gr. of heroin from *Boots, Ltd.*, Piccadilly, W.1; and 11 gr. of morphine from *Roberts & Co.*, New Bond Street, W.1. He pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said this was only a selection from a number of purchases. It came to the knowledge of the Home Office in May that Dr. Buckland was obtaining fairly large quantities of heroin from chemists. They were unable to trace him at the time, but he was eventually seen in July. Summonses were applied for, but it was then ascertained that he was in a nursing home. He left there without the authority of the doctor in charge, but was arrested upon his return from a visit to the Continent. In reply to the magistrate, he said there was no reason to suppose that the defendant had dealt in drugs. The Defendant: I can only say that I am extremely sorry, and I shall be glad to have my authority removed. He was fined 40s., with £2 2s. costs.

**Action Settled.**—In the Chancery division of the High Court, London, on December 10, Mr. Justice Crossman heard an action by *Cupal, Ltd.*, *Phoenix Mill, Blackburn*, against Mr. J. H. Chapman, trading as the *Reuglo Co.*, Thornleigh Road, Bristol, in respect of alleged infringement of the registered trade mark "Rayglo." *Cupal, Ltd.*, asked the Court to grant an injunction against Mr. Chapman for alleged infringement of their trade mark; an injunction to prevent him passing off his goods as those of *Cupal, Ltd.*; and an injunction to restrain him from trading under the style of the *Reuglo Co. Cupal, Ltd.*, complained that the defendant's use of the word "Reuglo" would lead to confusion. Mr. Chapman denied any infringement or passing off, and pleaded that the goods he put on the market, being a pure food product, did not come within the same group of the Trade Marks Acts under which *Cupal, Ltd.*, had registered their trade mark. After some evidence had been called, Mr. Burrell, for *Cupal, Ltd.*, announced that the parties had come to terms by which Mr. Chapman submitted to the injunctions asked for and agreed to destroy any labels complained of which remained in his possession. There would be an order for an agreed sum in payment of costs. He was instructed to say that his clients made no allegation whatever against the good faith of Mr. Chapman. Mr. Justice Crossman said there was no ground for any such suggestion. It appeared to be the

misfortune of Mr. Chapman that he happened to hit on the word complained of, and his lordship thought the arrangement entered into was better than fighting out the issue.

**Blackcurrant Wine.**—At Wolverhampton Police Court, on December 16, *F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.*, New Bond Street, London, W.1, were summoned under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for having sold blackcurrant wine deficient in blackcurrant extractives. Mr. S. M. Gore prosecuted for the Wolverhampton Corporation, and Mr. H. G. Baxter, solicitor, appeared for the defence. Mr. Gore said that a sample of the wine had been submitted to the corporation analyst, who said he was of opinion that it did not contain more than a negligible amount of the natural extractives of blackcurrant, and consisted essentially of a preserved solution of sugar, aniline dye and artificial flavouring matter. Mr. Baxter said he proposed to enter a plea of "Guilty," and to accept the statement of Mr. Gore. Woolworths' first intimation that anything was wrong was when they received a summons. They immediately withdrew all the bottles in stock, and communicated with their suppliers. The suppliers themselves were at that time discussing the subject of new labels with the Birmingham and District Association that dealt with non-alcoholic drink. As a result of this, new labels bearing the description "Flavoured" were immediately substituted. The Association were now recommending that these new labels should be used universally, following another case which the stipendiary had recently had before him. But Woolworths had no knowledge of this previous case. In reply to a question by the magistrate as to whether new labels were being used all over the country, Mr. Baxter said that the Birmingham and Liverpool districts, which amounted to about half the country, were affected. Woolworths purchased the blackcurrant wine from the *Spardol Mineral Water Co., Ltd.*, Manchester, a firm with a wide reputation, who themselves bought the natural blackcurrant wine essence from another firm, who sold their fruit extracts all over Europe. In this case the essence used was natural concentrated fruit juice in the quantity of 1 per cent. Woolworths claimed to hold a warranty from the manufacturers, but owing to the lapse of time they could not prosecute the manufacturers, and thus were unable to rely upon the warranty as a defence. The magistrate said that in the previous case he held that the beverage concerned was not a wine, but merely a concoction depending upon a flavouring, with perhaps a little natural fruit juice in it. It was so well thrashed out in the Press that it was rather unfortunate that Woolworths did not hear about this case. As to the warranty, Mr. Baxter might be perfectly right, but he did not know the facts, and the manufacturers might have contested it. If he was purchasing a beverage labelled "Non-alcoholic wine" he would expect to get something largely depending on fruit juice. A fine of £5 was imposed, with special costs of £5 18s. 6d.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**—At Liverpool, on December 11, *Norman's Pharmacies, Ltd.*, Liverpool, were summoned for selling or causing to be sold colchicine, contained in *Eades Brand Pills*, on premises not registered. Mr. D. H. Nield, who prosecuted for the Pharmaceutical Society, submitted that it was not a technical offence, but one in which a penalty should be imposed. The defendants pleaded "Guilty," and on their behalf Mr. E. N. Lever said the company had a number of shops in Liverpool district and were authorised to sell poisons, but they should be registered, and most of the shops were in fact registered. The shop in Seaforth was in charge of a man who had been there since it started. He was seventy-six years of age, and the company did not wish to replace him and put a qualified man in his place. The business of the shop had been confined to photographic goods and non-poisonous preparations, and the defendants could not understand how the pills got among the stock. Suitable arrangements had now been made. In imposing a fine of £10, with £2 2s. costs, the chairman remarked that the Bench thought it a serious matter.

At West London Police Court, on December 15, *Bertha Tannenbaum* and *Judah Shemansky*, stallholders in Shepherd's Bush Market, W.12, were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling or causing to be sold codeine contained in *Famel Brand Syrup*. There were further summonses for selling a poison on unregistered premises, for selling a poison otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered



pharmacist and for selling a poison not labelled with the name and address of the seller. Mr. A. C. Castle prosecuted. Mr. Taylor, for Tannenbaum, suggested that it was unfair to send an agent to make the purchase, because the defendant knew nothing about the matter until the summonses were served a month later. The defendant's husband said there was much confusion as to what could be sold. They were registered under Part II. Shemansky said he was surprised when he received the summonses, because he had withdrawn Famel Syrup from his stock a month earlier. The only explanation he could think of was that there was a stray bottle among some stock. In each case the magistrate imposed fines amounting to 40s., with £2 2s. costs.

At Blackwood, Mon., on December 11, Bernard Pharmacies, Ltd., were fined 20s., with £4 4s. costs, for having sold a syrup containing codeine without the supervision of a registered chemist. They were also ordered to pay 4s. costs on each of five other infringements relating to the same sale. Mr. T. Price Thomas, for the defendants, pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting, said that until last April the business was supervised by a qualified chemist. Mr. Thomas said that although there were six summonses, they only concerned two offences. The electric signs were withdrawn, showcards were removed, and the stationery was altered. Instructions were given to the assistants not to supply anything appearing on the Poisons List, but, unfortunately, the instructions were not observed on this occasion.

At Porth, Glam., Police Court, on December 10, Emrys Williams, Hannah Street, was summoned for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and first for being an unauthorised person selling poison. He was fined £1, and ordered to pay £1 11s. 6d. costs. He was fined 4s. with costs for each of the other three offences—selling poison in a container not labelled with the name and address of the seller, selling poison on unregistered premises, and selling poison not under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting, said the defendant had no pharmaceutical qualification. Evidence was given that he sold ointment which contained mercuric oxide. The defendant, his solicitor explained, held a licence to sell Part II poisons.

At North London Police Court, on December 14, St. Mary's Pharmacy, Ltd., Holloway Road, N.7, were summoned on the information of Mr. Cecil Coombes, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, as follows: Not being an authorised seller of poisons, selling or causing to be sold by retail on October 31 a poison contained in Part I of the Poisons List, 1935, namely, codeine, such poison being contained in Famel Brand Syrup, contrary to Section 18 (1) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; selling poison on premises not duly registered under Part I of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; selling poison not under the supervision of a registered pharmacist; selling poison not labelled in the prescribed manner; not being an authorised seller of poisons; unlawfully taking or using the title of chemists in connexion with the sale of goods by retail; using in connexion with their business the description "pharmacy." Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the defendants, who pleaded "Guilty." Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting, said that when an agent of the Pharmaceutical Society went to the premises he found an unqualified man in charge. He purchased a bottle of Famel Brand Syrup. There was no qualified chemist on the premises at the time. The defendants were before the Court in September for using the words "pharmacy" and "dispensing chemists." Mr. Glyn-Jones said this company were formed to sell proprietary articles to begin with and subsequently branched out into the full business of chemists. They engaged a qualified chemist, but he proved unsatisfactory and had gone. They then appointed another man, who was qualified, but omitted to send a return to the Pharmaceutical Society, notifying them of his appointment. The premises were now registered. Famel Brand Syrup contained about one part in 4,000 of the poison, and the man who sold it did not realise it was a poison. Counsel suggested that this multiplication of summonses, carrying substantial penalties, by the Pharmaceutical Society—to whom the fines were paid—was undesirable, and that they should be dealt with as certainly not more than two offences. The magistrate said the defendants had been stupid in this matter. They came before the Court in September and were fined. "Why on earth they couldn't have taken your opinion, either before that case came on or after, I can't imagine," his worship added. The defendants were fined 40s. on each of the six summonses, with £4 4s. costs.

## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

**Blackburn.**—A test prescription alleged to have been inaccurately dispensed in four ingredients was the subject of a recent report to the Insurance Committee. The chemist concerned was on holiday, and a qualified locum tenens acted in his absence. The subcommittee were satisfied the prescription had been inaccurately dispensed by an apprentice aged sixteen, and not by the locum tenens, and recommended that the chemist be warned. At a more recent meeting of the Committee, it was stated that of 145 committee areas in the country Blackburn had the third highest average cost per insured person for drugs in 1935. Salford's figure was 52.8d., Manchester's 52.0d., and Blackburn's 48.9d. Blackburn had more than 6,000 women over the age of thirty-five who would probably never be employed again. Of the few thousand people who had emigrated south, it was rare that a man over thirty or a woman over twenty-five secured employment. Consequently, Blackburn was getting a population more subject to sickness, and the frequency of prescriptions was reflected in the high cost of drugs. A doctor stated that a large proportion of local people were suffering from malnutrition and needed treatment. More people consulted the doctor now than fifteen years ago. Another member said that overwork of the industrial classes was one predisposing cause of illness. The question was asked whether the average of prescriptions per person had increased, and whether the tariff charges for drugs were higher. A chemist member stated that manufactured drugs cost less than twenty years ago. He attributed Blackburn's expense partly to the industrial emigration of the healthy lives. During October 29,826 prescriptions were dispensed in Blackburn, at a cost of £1,063.

**Smethwick.**—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee has submitted a statement showing that the cost of prescribing in the West Midland area, in which Smethwick is included, is lower than in any other area. The following statistics relate to the cost of prescribing for insured persons in Smethwick during the quarter ended September 30: Number of prescriptions, 37,626; cost of ingredients, £567; dispensing fees, £677; average cost per person, 8d.; average number of prescriptions per person, 1.01. The Benefits Subcommittee decided to defer consideration of a suggestion by the local chemists that a rota be instituted for evening work, to enable chemists to conform to a Chamber of Trade proposal that all shops close at 7.30 p.m. on Mondays, 7 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 8 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays.

### SCOTLAND

**Drug Accounts (Scotland).**—The report of the Drug Accounts Committee (Scotland) for the year 1935, recently submitted to the area Insurance Committee, records that the prescription forms (exclusive of additional forms for insulin) priced on behalf of fifty-four Insurance Committees in Scotland for the year numbered 2,910,419 (138,499 more than the previous year). The value represented was £161,532 (£8,466 more than in 1934). The average price per prescription (13.32d.) shows an increase of 0.07d. The accounts prepared by the Central Checking Bureau for chemists in burgh areas numbered 13,077, and in country areas 15,912, making a record total for 1935; it was 73.93 per cent. greater than for 1919. The first N.H.I. prescription for insulin was issued in the Committee's area in Fife County in July 1923. The amount allowed to the chemist for 100 units, exclusive of dispensing fee, was £1 6s. 3d. This figure had been reduced by successive stages; at the present time the price for various brands ranged from 11d. to 1s. 6d. Only 3.80 per cent. of the prescriptions issued in each burgh and county area in Scotland during March 1936 were for the higher-priced brands. From July 1923 to December 1935 the cost of insulin prescribed for insured persons was £78,136. The work on behalf of the Ministry of Labour of the Government of Northern Ireland, which was undertaken with the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland, dealt with 736,939 prescription forms, to the value of £42,920 and at an average price per form of 13.97d.



# New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

**ETNA CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers and sellers of pharmaceutical, cosmetic and kindred products, etc. Arthur Ruben, 43 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, director. R.O.: 53/4 Haymarket, S.W.1.

**CROSBY'S WAREHOUSE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, retailers, importers and exporters of pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, veterinary, industrial and other preparations, etc. R.O.: 73 Newborough Street, Scarborough.

**V. SALVO & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as importers and exporters, and packers of all kinds of animal, vegetable or mineral oils, for edible, industrial, or pharmaceutical purposes, etc. R.O.: Godliman House, 15-19 Godliman Street, E.C.4.

**FONSAY FRERES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, and "Fonsay" Holmtar Soap, Ointment and Seaweed Catarrh Pastilles and Seaweed and Pine Spray, etc. R.O.: Beach Terrace Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

**SCOTTISH FUMIGATORS (CIMEX), LTD. (P.C.).**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of Warden & Bell, carried on at 75 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2, as agents for Cimex, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters and importers of Cimex. R.O.: 75 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.

**G. H. W. SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £13,000. Objects: To carry on any metallurgical operation and the reduction, refining and improvement of metals and the concentration of ores and oriferous materials of all kinds, etc. Lawrence E. Jones (chairman), Cranmer Hall, Fakenham, merchant banker. R.O.: 41 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

**BRITISH & INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and/or wholesale or retail dealers in or agents for the sale of all kinds of proprietary articles, patent medicines, beauty preparations, etc. Harold F. Cabell, 5 Gunnersbury Crescent, W.3, is named as a director. Solicitor: Leslie J. March, 8 Bishop Street, Leicester.

**A.M.M.C., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £80,000. Objects: To acquire, produce and deal in magnesium in all its forms (including compounds and alloys), and all metals, minerals or substances of any description in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and merchants, and metallurgical chemists, etc. The first directors are not named. Solicitors: Freshfields, Leese & Munns, 31 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

**VENECIN (BRITISH), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To turn to account an option granted by the Balneopathische Gesellschaft, M.b.H., of Berlin for the sale of the pharmaceutical product "Venecin" and its derivatives, to import, manufacture and deal in "Venecin." The directors are Victor W. I. Marchand (chairman and permanent director), "Pinehurst," South Ascot, Berks; Aubrey C. Walton, 17 St. Olave's Walk, Norbury, S.W.16 (both directors of Allan Cooper, Ltd.). R.O.: Adam House, 60 Strand, W.C.2.

**THE SATURN OXYGEN Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £200,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement made between the Commercial Gas Improvement Co., of the first part, Gas Industries Co., of the second part, and Sidney Allen, of the third part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of gases for commercial, industrial, chemical, medical and other purposes and machinery and apparatus for their production, storage and use, etc. The directors are: Sidney Allen (chairman), 11 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (director, J. C. M. Thurn & Sons, Ltd.); Thomas J. C. Gifford, 24 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Duncan Mackinnon, Swinbrook, Burford, Oxon; Arthur L. Rawlings, 162 Burnt Ash Hill, S.E.12; Donald A. Stewart, 45 Burnham Court, Moscow Road, Bayswater, W.2 (director, Smith St. Aubyn & Co., Ltd.); Gwilym E. Aeron-Thomas, Coedglas, West Cross, Swansea (director, Emlyn Anthracite Colliery, Ltd.). R.O.: 62 London Wall, E.C.2.

**BEECHAMS PILLS, LTD.**—Second interim dividend of 15 per cent. on deferred shares declared, making, with interim already paid, 27½ per cent., actual, on account of year to March 31, 1937. This second interim is an increase of 2½ per cent. compared with last year, and is payable on a larger capital.

**COW & GATE, LTD.**—For year to September 30 profits were £90,785, a gain of £26,994. Present figure is after reserving £19,500 for losses of subsidiary and associated companies not covered by previous reserves, while 1934-35 profits were after charging £3,500 for estimated loss of Italian company. Final dividend on ordinary of 4½ per cent. makes total of 8½ per cent. This rate is same as last year, but absorbs more owing to capital increase. Transfer to general reserve is doubled at £30,000, and carry-forward increased from £30,588 to £37,644. Net premium of £73,346 on ordinary shares issued last February (which receive dividend of 2½ per cent. for past year) is placed to general reserve.

## Voluntary Liquidation

**Lever's (Chemists), Ltd.,** 579 Lord Street, Southport. The statutory meeting of creditors was held recently at Manchester. A statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £683 18s., made up as follows: trade creditors, £537 7s. 2d.; cash claim, £48 os. 2d.; and bank overdraft, £98 10s. 8d. After allowing £38 1s. 5d. for preferential claims the net assets were £324 4s. 3d., or a deficiency, so far as the creditors were concerned, of £359 13s. 9d. The issued capital of the company was £451, and as regarded the shareholders there was a deficiency of £810 13s. 9d. It was reported that the company was formed in January 1935, taking over an existing business. During the year to January 1936 the turnover was £1,499, with a gross profit of £524 and a net loss of £270. During the period to December 8 of the present year the turnover was £1,495, the gross profit being £444, and there was a net loss of £244. Negotiations had been in progress for the sale of the business as a going concern, but were not successful. Resolutions were passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Bernard Myers, C.A., Bridge Street, Manchester, as liquidator. A committee was also appointed.

## Bankruptcy Reports

**Re Albert Cyril Davies,** "Glenview," Commercial Road, Machen, lately carrying on business at 2 Newport Road, Trethomas, and The Pharmacy, Machen, Monmouthshire, chemist. The first meeting of creditors herein was held recently at Cardiff. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £872, of which £817 was expected to rank for dividend. The matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver as trustee.

**Re George Green,** trading as J. W. Rogers, 15 Friar Street, Reading, Berks, and at 53 Donkin Hill, Caversham, Reading, chemist. The public examination of this debtor was held at the Assize Courts, Reading, recently, and was adjourned. The statement of affairs submitted showed gross liabilities of £4,843 14s. 10d., of which £3,301 13s. 1d. was expected to rank for dividend. The assets were estimated to produce £964 1s. 8d., so that there was a deficiency of £2,337 11s. 5d. The failure was attributed to insufficient capital and heavy overhead expenses.

**Re George Rowe,** "The Kraal," Dittisham, lately carrying on business at 140 Union Street, Torquay, photographic materials dealer. The first meeting of creditors was held recently at the Official Receiver's offices, Exeter. The statement of affairs submitted showed gross liabilities of £1,831 10s. 4d., of which £1,758 1s. 7d. was expected to rank for dividend. There were net assets of £347 1s. 6d., or a deficiency of £1,411 os. 1d. Debtor attributed his failure to paying £200 premium for lease of his shop premises; lack of free capital to develop a new business; insufficient turnover to earn enough profit to meet trade expenses, and liabilities increased by costs of creditors suing.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

## Council Meeting

THE December meeting of the Council was held on December 8 at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, Mr. J. A. O'Rourke (president) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Messrs. B. P. Hickey, F. J. Fitzpatrick, J. F. Costello, C. Cremen, D. W. P. Boyd, J. Duggan, P. Brooke Kelly, M. J. Kieran, M. J. Parkes, J. V. McKeever, D. Warwick, J. Gleeson, and J. T. Dwyer.

### DEATHS

At the outset of the proceedings THE PRESIDENT said it was his sad duty to propose a vote of sympathy with their fellow member, Mr. P. C. Cahill, and his family on the death of their father. The late Mr. Cahill was a well-known and respected member of the Society.

MR. HICKEY seconded the motion.

MR. FITZPATRICK said he would like to associate himself with the vote of sympathy. He was a friend of the late Mr. Cahill for a number of years. Mr. Cahill had a very high character, and their deepest sympathy went out to their colleague, Mr. P. C. Cahill, in his bereavement. It was his sad duty also to propose a vote of sympathy to their fellow member, Mr. Higgins, on the death of his wife, formerly Miss Cecilia Donohoe, who was a member of the Society since she qualified a few years ago. He knew her as a brilliant student, who passed in 1931 with honours and silver medal marks, and a lady of charming personality.

MR. HICKEY seconded Mr. Fitzpatrick's motion, and both votes of sympathy were passed in silence, all members standing.

### CORRESPONDENCE

The registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr) reported that letters under Section 25 had been sent to the following, and no replies had been received:—Pharmaceutical Chemists—Mrs. A. Linnane, Messrs. G. H. Miller, S. P. Moloney, and J. B. Alistair. Assistants—Messrs. F. L. Curry, J. H. Davis, W. L. Day, J. A. Fretton, M. J. McMahon, M. Malone, J. D. O'Reilly, and Miss J. P. Thomson.

The Secretary, Department of Justice, wrote intimating that the Minister had approved of the appointment of Professor Thomas A. O'Farrelly, M.A., to be examiner in chemistry.

The following letter was received from Mr. T. Esmond, secretary of the Chemists' Branch, Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks:—

"I am instructed by my Committee to write you and state that they view with deep concern the question of apprenticeship discussed by the Council at the last meeting, when the said body by a majority decision forwarded to the Minister for Justice a recommendation requesting him to agree to a change in the existing Regulations. The Chemists' Branch Committee of the above Union deplore such action, as they feel this is a retrograde step, and inimical to the best interests of pharmacy. They are indeed surprised at the action of the sponsor of the resolution, as a little thought will show that the general good of pharmacy must ultimately suffer. . . . In writing this letter I must inform you that I am writing on behalf of 800 employees in pharmacy, who have been writing me protesting against this action, and saying that they themselves will at a future date be members of the Society. I think it only fair that they should receive some consideration. The days of apathetic pharmacy workers are fast fading away, and they do not intend to let this matter rest until it is settled in the best interests of pharmacy. Already we have communicated our protest with the Minister for Justice, thereby showing our intentions in the matter. As you know, there is grave unemployment in pharmacy to-day, and if more are to be let into the business I am afraid that it will become intolerable, with the result that there will be bitterness between employers and employees. . . . I would suggest consideration be given for those who are impounded in pharmacy at the moment, who came in on a seventh standard Preliminary, and will never be able to qualify through no fault of their own. . . ."

MR. PARKES: That they are not qualified and will never be is not our fault.

MR. FITZPATRICK: That is the first time the truth has been admitted.

THE PRESIDENT said he personally felt there was an obligation on the Council to pursue a line of action which would not imperil the livelihood of those in pharmacy. He held there was a duty upon them over and above the written law, to

ensure that any action they took would not result in disastrous consequences for their fellow chemists.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I asked the official reporter not to publish some of the figures I gave at the last meeting, they were so private. Arising out of the report of our October Council meeting (*C. & D.*, October 31, pp. 498, 499), I am quoted as giving certain statistics to justify the proposed changes in the Preliminary Examination Regulations. I am afraid that the non-publication of my figures has given rise to unfounded rumour. These figures were not challenged at the time. The figures I gave were official, compiled by the registrar. I checked them before publication here. I have here an extended statement of the figures in question for publication, so that every chemist in the country may see that the action of the Council in amending the Preliminary Examination Regulations was justified.

Total Preliminary registration since foundation of Society .. 4,798  
Total Pharmaceutical Chemists registered by examination .. 2,147  
Preliminary registrations for five years previous to coming in force of present regulations:—

|              |     |               |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1930 .. .. . | 80  | 1933 .. .. .  | 70  |
| 1931 .. .. . | 76  | 1934 .. .. .  | 116 |
| 1932 .. .. . | 142 | Total .. .. . | 484 |

Average per year, 96.8.

Preliminary registrations for two years since coming in force of present regulations:

|              |    |              |    |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|
| 1935 .. .. . | 59 | 1936 .. .. . | 44 |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|

From these figures allowance must be made for persons who had passed the Matriculation before October 1934, when the present requirements came into force, viz.:—

|              |    |              |    |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|
| 1935 .. .. . | 43 | 1936 .. .. . | 17 |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|

Deducting these figures we arrive at:—

|              |    |              |    |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|
| 1935 .. .. . | 16 | 1936 .. .. . | 27 |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|

as the correct number of persons who have registered with the present six-subject Matriculation. The average entry under present Regulations is therefore 21.5.

From the figures given of total Preliminary registrations and registrations as pharmaceutical chemists it will be seen that only 44 per cent. of Preliminary entrants become qualified. The expectation of the number of qualified chemists from the last two years' entry is therefore 44 per cent. of 43 = 18.92, say 19, for two years, or 9.5 per annum. This would not make up for the wastage caused by death and other causes. For instance, 21 deaths of pharmaceutical chemists are reported for 1936, and six removals under Section 25, a total of 27 removals for the year, while only 25 qualified persons were placed on the Register for the same period. Number of chemists on Register for previous five years:—

|              |       |              |       |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1931 .. .. . | 1,468 | 1934 .. .. . | 1,430 |
| 1932 .. .. . | 1,462 | 1935 .. .. . | 1,464 |
| 1933 .. .. . | 1,508 |              |       |

MR. FITZPATRICK explained that he differentiated between the chemists who died and those removed under Section 25, for the reason that some of the latter might come back from abroad, and go back on the Register. His statement proved conclusively that they were passing through a period of wastage. This wastage would continue on similar lines to those he had given, because they were going to have more deaths than men qualifying.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Fitzpatrick's case is correct if we accept the principle that the aim and object of the Society is to have an abundance of chemists out of all proportion to the needs of the people. The Society was originally set up because of the deficiency of shops that existed, but to-day there are too many chemists, and men who qualified through this Society are not able to live as decently as they should in an honourable and necessary calling. Actually on the figures given there was only a drop of four between 1931 and 1935. The number of chemists on the Register for 1935 was 1,464, and in 1931 it was 1,468. From Mr. Fitzpatrick's angle his case is unanswerable, that is, if we accept the plea that we must keep up the figures at any cost, and hold that the Society is more important than the people who compose it. It is a question of different view-points. I hold that the Society has a duty to the members themselves, and that we should proceed on some



reasonable basis. In matters of this nature, I submit, we must accept responsibility for the social consequences of our actions.

MR. FITZPATRICK: We could not get enough pharmaceutical chemists or assistants to do locum or full time work last summer. There are too many unqualified men floating around, and not enough qualified people.

THE PRESIDENT disagreed, and said they had too many qualified for the needs of the country. In Italy there was one qualified pharmacist to 4,000 of the population, and in Germany and other countries it was somewhat similarly graded, but in some areas in the Free State they must have one qualified person to every 1,000 of the population. In view of the fact that the last Census showed the population was falling, the contention that they should have more chemists was illogical.

MR. CREMEN suggested that a reasonable proportion was one chemist to 3,000 people.

MR. FITZPATRICK said that in the town of Killaloe, with a population of 1,600, there was no chemist. Two chemists in the country, who had good businesses which they wanted to sell, could not get buyers.

THE PRESIDENT observed that a good deal of the shortage was due to the policy of centralising lectures in Dublin.

MR. FITZPATRICK replied that the Calendar showed they had recognised a large number of Schools.

MR. HICKEY denied that the change made in the regulations lowered the educational standard of the Preliminary.

MR. KIERAN: A student will be accepted in medicine, law, or the other professions after passing the standard Matriculation.

MR. PARKES: There is one point about it all, and that is until we get our own Pharmacy Act we can do nothing. The Government seems to have forgotten that we exist.

It was agreed that the registrar reply in the following terms to Mr. Esmonde:—

"I am directed by the Council to inform you that the Preliminary examination is a test of general education. The concern of the Council in this matter is to see that the students have a general education such as will ensure that they are fitted to pursue the courses of study necessary to become pharmaceutical chemists. The suggested examination is accepted for entrance to all faculties in the University, and the Council is of opinion that it is unreasonable to demand a higher standard of general education for pharmacy. With regard to the other matters mentioned in your letter, the statistics placed before the Council do not bear out your contentions. If the Oireachtas conferred powers on the Council of restricting the number of pharmaceutical chemists *per capita* of population the Council would be very pleased, but the fact remains that the Council has no such power. It can only administer the law as it finds it."

Mr. Eugene MacMahon, M.P.S.I., 9 Burgh Quay, Dublin, in the course of a letter suggesting that arrangements should be made to have the annual subscriptions paid by banker's order, wrote:—"I would further like you to bring to the notice of the Council my appreciation (as an ordinary member of the Society) of the work done by them during the year. I feel I get value for my 31s. 6d. Your Schools are a credit to the Society, and credit is due to the members of the Council who helped to build such a fine structure. . . . Wishing you God-speed in the New Year with the good work."

It was decided to write Mr. MacMahon thanking him for his letter, and to inquire into the question of having annual subscriptions paid by banker's order.

#### REGISTRATION ITEMS

Mrs. Julia Mary Kingston (*née* Murphy) wrote submitting marriage certificate and desiring change of name in the Register. The application was granted.

The following, who submitted Matriculation certificates, were granted Preliminary registration:—Misses E. Browne, E. Cullen, M. O'Riordan; Messrs. J. J. Byrne, P. V. Coleman, A. P. J. Fitzgerald, M. D. McDonagh, J. L. MacNamara, and C. Nono.

The following changes of address were notified:—

Miss A. L. Connolly, M.P.S.I., from Medical Hall, Rock Buildings, to 111 William Street, Derry. Miss A. F. Roughan, L.P.S.I., from 6 Bindon Street, Ennis, co. Clare, to 63 Clontarf Road, Dublin. Mr. K. A. Bowman, L.P.S.I., from 75 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, to 11 Westbourne Terrace Road, W.2. Mr. J. J. Carmody, M.P.S.I., from 63 Clontarf Road, Dublin, to the Medical Hall, Mohill, co. Leitrim. Mr. S. V. J. Carney, L.P.S.I., from the Medical Hall, Maynooth, to the Capel Medical Hall, 143 Capel Street, Dublin. Mr. P. J. Connolly, L.P.S.I., from the Medical Hall, Westport, co. Mayo, to Gamble's Medical Hall, Ltd., 16 South Main Street, Bandon, co. Cork. Mr. J. H. Cronhelm, L.P.S.I., from 2 Kinvara Avenue, Belfast, to 14 Kings Park, Knock, Belfast. Mr. W. Dobbin, L.P.S.I., from 65 North Street, Belfast, to 21 Lymington Road, Hampstead, London. Mr. E. J. Fallon, L.P.S.I., from c/o McGrotty's Pharmacy, Miltown Malbay, to 6 Henry Street, Galway. Mr. E. Whelan, L.P.S.I., from Abbeyview Terrace, Rathkeale, to 8 Merton Drive, Ranelagh, Dublin.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

The reports of the following Committees were submitted and approved:—House, Law, Schools, Benevolent Fund, and Subcommittee on Reopening of Schools.

#### NAMES REMOVED

The registrar reported on the deaths of A. J. Cahill, M.P.S.I., Mrs. C. Higgins, M.P.S.I., P. Gleeson, L.P.S.I., Denis Flynn, L.P.S.I., D. H. Tweedie, L.P.S.I., A. McIntosh McCurdy, Ph.C., W. B. Harrington, chemist and druggist, F. P. Curd, R.D., and G. M. Marshall, R.D.; and on the removal under Section 25 of A. R. G. Clarke, L.P.S.I., W. Hanna, L.P.S.I., J. R. Waddell, L.P.S.I., G. A. P. Wright, L.P.S.I., C. Hoban, Assistant.

#### EXAMINERS RE-ELECTED

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, seconded by MR. HICKEY, Dr. A. T. McKay and Mr. Bernard Murphy were re-elected examiners in pharmacy, and Mr. M. J. Callaghan was re-elected examiner to the Registered Druggist examination for the year ending November 1, 1937.

#### ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. P. J. Connolly, J. J. Maye, P. J. Owens, P. Slattery, A. J. Walmsley, F. J. Roche, Dr. J. J. Mackey.

The following were nominated for membership of the Society:—Mrs. S. Kingston, Messrs. S. J. Collins, G. Keogh, G. Rush, P. Teehan.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

## Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on December 11 in the Society's rooms, 73 University Street, Belfast, the president (Mr. Samuel Gibson) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. S. H. Forrest (vice-president), J. E. Connor, W. C. Tate, J. W. Gray, J. C. Glendinning, W. Martin, J. McDowell, I. W. Parker, J. T. Nicholl, C. Abernethy, J. F. Grimes, H. F. Moore, Sir Thomas McMullan, Professor Small, and Dr. S. E. A. Acheson. Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary) was in attendance. Apologies for absence were read from Messrs. S. S. Badger and J. McGregor.

#### NEW COUNCILLOR WELCOMED

THE PRESIDENT extended a welcome to Mr. Parker on taking his seat for the first time. They had no doubt he would carry

on the work so ably done by Mr. Taylor, especially on behalf of the country members.

MR. PARKER, returning thanks, said he appreciated the honour of being co-opted on the Council. He was glad to represent Fermanagh on the Council. He thought that the city members required to be looked after. (Laughter.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE

The Pharmacy Board for New Zealand wrote forwarding copies of examination papers.

A candidate at the recent examinations who sat the first day and forwarded a medical certificate that he was unable to attend the next day applied for leave to enter the next examination without fee.



Considerable discussion ensued, PROFESSOR SMALL and others saying that there was a principle involved.

MR. CONNOR moved that the candidate be charged no fee in July. To this PROFESSOR SMALL proposed an amendment that half the re-entry fee be charged. After further discussion Mr. Connor withdrew his proposal in favour of Professor Small's, which was adopted.

THE SECRETARY said that the fee that would now be charged would recoup them for the expense involved.

On the motion of MR. GRIMES, seconded by MR. FORREST, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fred Storey (chairman of the 1935 Conference Local Committee), and those associated with him, especially Mr. W. J. Rankin, for the gift of an album with views in connexion with the Conference.

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee contained the following:—

It was resolved that the Certificate of Apprentice to a Pharmaceutical Chemist be granted to the following, who submitted certificates from the undernoted bodies:—

John Joseph Matthew Anthony Casey, 29 William Street, Lurgan (Senior Certificate Examination, Ministry of Education, N.I., 1936).

Michael Gerard Greene, Cathedral Road, Armagh (Junior Certificate Examination, Ministry of Education, N.I., 1933).

It was resolved that the written portions of all the examinations under Schedule 2, Part IV be held at least one clear week before the practical examinations.

It was resolved that the following examiners should be appointed for the year 1937:—

*Pharmacy*.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, Ph.C., Burntisland.

*Pharmacognosy*.—Mr. T. E. Wallis, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.I.C., Reader in Pharmacognosy, University of London.

*Chemistry*.—Mr. J. E. Driver, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.C., University College, Nottingham.

*Botany*.—Professor John McLean Thompson, Department of Botany, University of Liverpool.

*Physics*.—Mr. W. B. Morton, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Physics, Belfast.

*Business Methods*.—Mr. George Boyd Harris, M.Com.Sc., Belfast.

THE PRESIDENT said the report was very important and merited serious consideration. They were suggesting new examiners. It would only be for one year, and if they were not satisfied then they could take whatever action they liked.

PROFESSOR SMALL moved, and MR. FORREST seconded, the adoption of the report.

MR. McDOWELL asked if the position was advertised, and if these were the only gentlemen written to.

PROFESSOR SMALL outlined the steps taken. Replying to Mr. Glendinning, he said Mr. Harper was ruled out by the ruling of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There was no question he was an eminently suitable man.

MR. MOORE: If we told them we could get no examiner in Northern Ireland but Mr. Harper?

PROFESSOR SMALL: They would say "Go across the water."

MR. MOORE said he did not object to any of the examiners, but in pharmacy he still felt they wanted a man behind the counter who understood localisms.

MR. GLENDINNING took exception to the Ministry objecting to Mr. Harper.

PROFESSOR SMALL replied that it was in the Act that an examiner was not allowed to act for more than five years except with the approval of the Ministry. Mr. Harper had been examining for eleven years. Everyone round the table would accept Mr. Harper. The report was adopted.

MR. ABERNETHY: Would it be possible after this year that the old examiners could be appointed?

THE SECRETARY replied that it would be quite possible.

#### EXAMINERS' REPORT

The report of the Board of Examiners was submitted.

THE SECRETARY said that in Part I sixteen passed, thirty-seven were referred, and nineteen failed out of seventy-two who sat. In Part II forty sat, nineteen passed, twenty were referred, and one failed. (The names of the successful candidates were published in the *C. & D.*, December 12, p. 666.)

#### MEMBERS ELECTED

The following nominated candidates were elected Members of the Society: John Wilkinson, Mossgrove, Randalstown; John Duncan, Main Street, Ballymoney.

## Items in Parliament

#### ADVERTISEMENTS IN STAMP BOOKS

The Postmaster-General was asked what annual revenue was derived, directly or through a contractor, for advertisements in books of stamps; what portion of the revenue so obtained was derived from advertisements of medicines and appliances for the cure or relief of rheumatism and arthritis and of deafness, respectively; and whether, in view of paragraph 57 (2) of the report of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1914 recommending the prohibition of advertisements of cures for deafness, among other diseases, it was his practice to consult the Minister of Health respecting such advertisements?

Major Tryon: The figure asked for in the first part of the question is £16,493, and those asked for in the second half are £838 and £3,074. The answer to the third part is in the negative, but the Minister of Health is aware of the general policy of the Post Office.

#### GOVERNMENT RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

The Lord President of the Council was asked whether he would give the number of chemical research producing or testing establishments under the direct control of the various Government Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colville: I have been asked to reply. The establishments which the hon. Member presumably has in mind are as follows:—The Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Chemical Defence Research Department of the War Office. The Government Chemist's Department. The Admiralty Chemist's Department. The War Department Chemist's Department.

#### PARIS EXHIBITION, 1937

The Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department was asked whether he would arrange with the French Government that all goods purchased as a result of our exhibiting the British productions at the Paris Exhibition of 1937 would be admitted into France free of import duties so that Anglo-French trade might be increased.

Captain Euan Wallace (Secretary, Overseas Trade Department): It would not, I think, be reasonable to approach the French Government with a request on the very wide basis suggested in the question; but discussions are taking place between the foreign Commissioners-General and the French Exhibition authorities with a view to some appropriate relaxation of quota restrictions during the period.

#### PATENTING PROCEDURE

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he would state what steps he proposed to take to accelerate the procedure in connexion with, and for the further simplification of, the law and regulations regarding patents, and whether any negotiations were at present pending with other countries for the purposes of speeding up the patents registration and reducing its cost?

Dr. Burgin: The recommendations made by the Sargent Committee in 1931 for speeding up the registration of patents have been fully implemented and the work of dealing with applications for patents is now proceeding satisfactorily. No negotiations are at present pending with other countries on these matters.

#### MULTIPLE FIRMS

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether, in view of the large profits that were being made by multiple firms in the distributive trades catering for the working classes, he would obtain powers to investigate the prices charged by these firms with a view to taking action by legislation to protect the poorer consumers from the high prices that are charged to make these large profits possible?

Dr. Burgin: I am not aware that the prices charged by multiple firms are higher than those charged by other traders for the same classes of goods, and I see no necessity for the legislation suggested by the hon. Member.

No reply was given to further questions asking whether the wages paid were lower than those paid by other firms; whether the total absence of information was not another evidence in favour of taking a census of distribution at the earliest possible moment; and whether it was not the case that multiple firms were charging higher prices in relation to costs than other traders.



# PRESCRIBED Shop Lighting

Why lighting specialists contend that every shop needs an individually designed lighting system. How the system is planned with the sole object of increasing turnover in the business.

THE view is held by many lighting engineers that no universal rules can be set down for lighting either the interior or the windows of shops. Every shop, they say, requires a specially "prescribed" lighting system based on the shape and position of the premises, the nature of the goods and the "competition" from neighbouring windows. In the course of an interview with a well-known and successful lighting expert in London, a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representative was acquainted with many of the points which distinguish the specialist lighting engineer from the ordinary electrical contractor. The chief difference, the specialist declared, is in the way the problem is approached. Instead of calculating the number of lamps, bayonet fittings, reflectors, and other items required according to a generally accepted standard for premises of a given area, the more logical method followed is to think out a way by which lighting can be made to increase the turnover of the business and to instal the fittings accordingly. If this policy is to be adopted, account must first be taken of the locality. A shop isolated in a residential neighbourhood, or among shops which pay little attention to lighting, can achieve an outstanding improvement with much less intensity of illumination and at much less cost than a similar shop in a central urban position. Similarly, a shop placed between premises already brilliantly illuminated cannot hope to make any great impression by competing with them in brilliancy; improved lighting in such instances comes from increased subtlety, flexibility and even delicacy of lighting, always assuming an intensity adequate for showing up the goods.

## Cost and Result

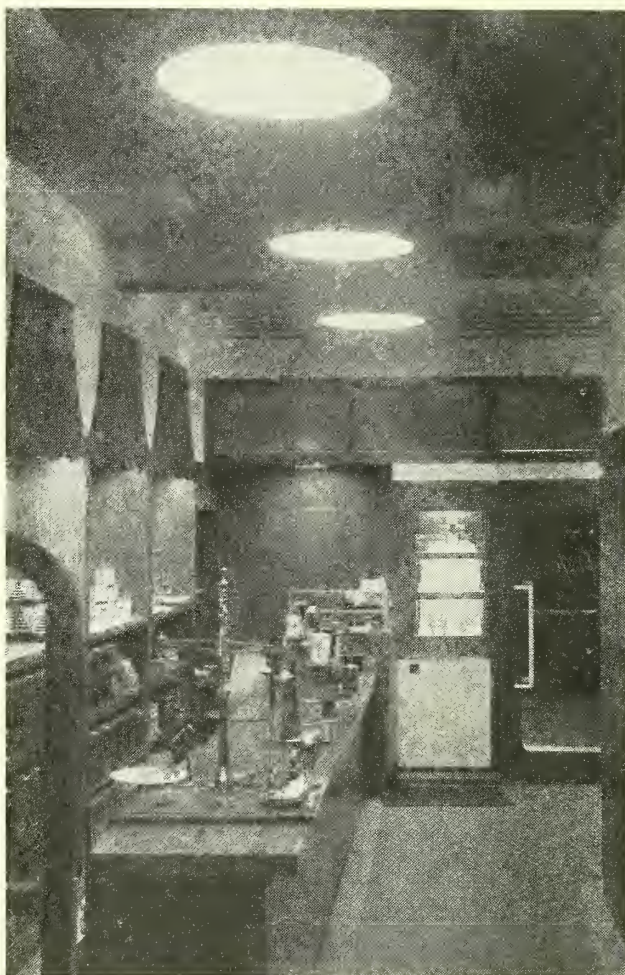
It follows that increased turnover does not necessarily result from lavish expenditure on lighting. An excessive sum can be spent as unwisely on fittings and current as on any other commodity. In the example already quoted, any attempt to outshine shops that are already brilliantly lighted is sheer waste of money; it cannot be successful. Even if it could, there comes a point in window lighting when brilliance becomes dazzle and irritates rather than attracts. Without suggesting that the average electrical contractor is anything but perfectly fair in all his dealings, one can agree that he would scarcely be human if he did not put in as much lighting as possible when asked to do so. The lighting contractor has no interest in merely increasing the cost, but rather the reverse. He has to prove that his methods will result in increased profits, and if the outcome is merely to put up the lighting

bill unduly, success can hardly be expected. The competition from the lights of other shopkeepers, and from houses and street lamps close at hand, presents special difficulties that make it impossible to work out any sort of illumination table that is universally applicable; it also presents an opportunity which, rightly used, gives individual character and distinction to the business concerned. In order that this may be the result, it is necessary that the lighting expert should have some knowledge of window-display, and it is possible that when making his recommendations upon lighting he will sometimes advise a different treatment of the displays from that which has previously been followed. In general, this will be in the direction of making a more "dramatic" display, in which special parts are brought into prominence by various devices which he has at his command. Such devices as spotlights will, of course, be superimposed upon an even illumination of an intensity considered adequate in all the local circumstances. This basic illumination is carefully planned, and its evenness is tested by means of a photometer, which ought to give a similar reading at all parts of the window. Evenness, it should be pointed out, does not necessarily result from spacing the lamps at equal intervals, but must be calculated beforehand to determine the positions of the various sockets or, alternatively, the varying intensity of lamps placed in equi-spaced sockets.

## Ways and Means

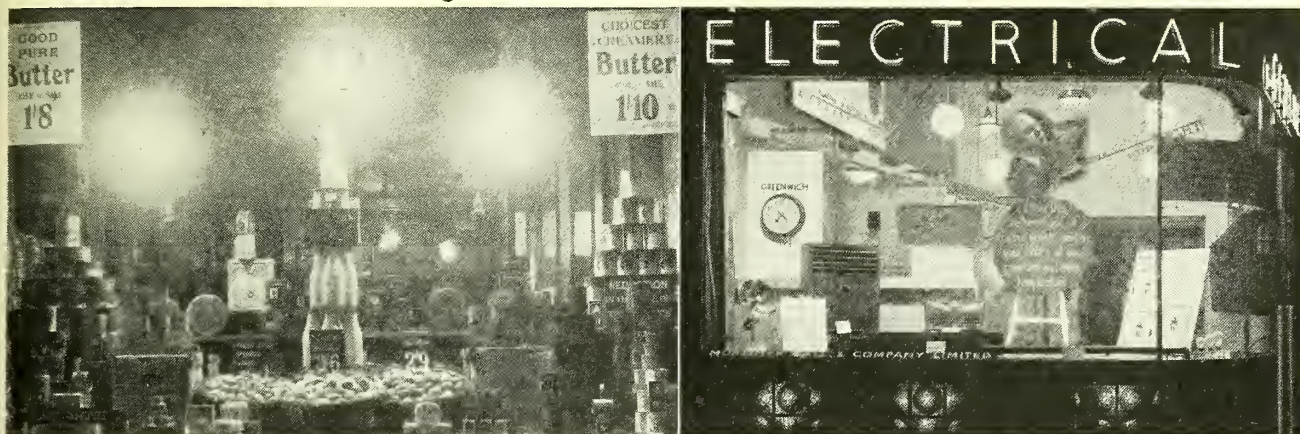
Of course, it must be understood that the statement that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down does not mean there are not very definite principles of window lighting, or that the cumulative experiences of many businesses over many years are not drawn upon. It is now universally accepted, for example, that all naked lamps must be concealed, usually in reflectors sunk into the soffit of the window. Quality and colour of lighting are other properties to which the expert gives

attention; some classes of goods require soft-colour lighting; others show up better under particular colours, and so on. It has been found, for example, that "warm" light is better for furniture and "cold" or "artificial daylight" for fabrics; to use the wrong kind means loss of sales. Lighting has other functions in retail business, however, besides showing off the goods to advantage. It can impart a cheerful atmosphere that is an encouragement to the customers to buy and an aid to the assistant in selling. Customers entering a shop on a sunny day encounter an immediate reduction in light which can be most disconcerting. This can be guarded



*Inside the shop the main lighting should be above the counter; wall cases and behind-counter displays benefit by illumination provided the lamps are concealed. An installation, by Mortimer Gall & Co., Ltd., 115 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, in which these principles have been embodied.*





*Incorrect window lighting (left) as often seen: the naked lamps suspended amongst the merchandise impede vision; (right) full, even illumination with concealed reflectors in a London "lighting centre," showing how every object is clearly seen without obstruction or dazzle.*

against if the lamps are correctly placed and of the correct type and wattage. In a shop that has a double row of counters to right and left of a central gangway, a central row of lamps is wrong, because it sheds most light on the customer's back, and thus causes him to cast his own shadow on the goods he wishes to buy. Lamps should be placed above the assistants and projected upon the goods. In addition, showcases can be made bright spots to lead the customer further into the shop, while in a dispensing business in which customers are frequently called upon to wait a few minutes for their medicines, a second "shop window" inside the shop can often be most effectively and successfully arranged. Lighting can be made to act as an invitation to visit an upper floor or another department. Some of these installations may appear costly, but if they achieve their

purpose the cost is soon swallowed up in increased turnover and profits. If the contractor is given a tangible interest in securing this increase, the shopkeeper can be reasonably certain that it will result. After these observations on the principles that govern effective shop-lighting, the expert concluded with a few practical hints that can be adopted with advantage by all retailers. For example, blue "daylight" lamps, when used, should possess double the intensity of those ordinarily employed, otherwise the effect is apt to be gloomy; multi-coloured goods should not be given coloured lighting—goods of one colour can alone benefit by the use of a particular colour; reflections from mirrors and highly polished surfaces should be avoided—they may reveal what is supposed to be "concealed" lighting. Canopies that conceal lamps can be made a distinct architectural feature, as in the first illustration.

## Where a Defendant may be Sued

THE new County Court Rules which will come into force on January 1, 1937, will make some important alterations with regard to the court in which a defendant to a county court action may be sued. At present the position is that the action must be brought in the county court of the district where the defendant is residing or carrying on business. In two cases, however, a departure from this general rule is permitted, but only with the consent of the Court. These cases are, first, that proceedings may be instituted in the court of the district where the defendant has at any time within the previous six months dwelt or carried on business; and secondly, that they may be instituted in the court of the district where the cause of action has wholly or in part arisen. It is not always easy to determine where the cause of action has arisen, but in general a cause of action will arise where the contract has been made or where there has been a breach.

Let us now consider the nature of the alterations that have been made by the new County Court Rules. The alterations have, no doubt, been made to meet the hardship experienced by poor litigants, who have been put to the election of either travelling long distances in order to meet petty claims or else of allowing judgment to go against them by default. The rule whereby a defendant might by leave of the Court be sued in his court of the district where he may have been residing or carrying on business at any time during the previous six months has been entirely swept away, and it is now essential that he should be either residing or carrying on business in the district at the time when the proceedings are commenced in the court of that district.

The proceedings, however, might under the new Rules be still commenced in the court of the district where the cause of action has arisen. But two alterations of importance have been made in the previous Rule dealing with this matter. On the one hand, it will no longer be necessary to obtain the leave of the Court for this purpose. But on the other hand, the proposed defendant will now be enabled if he so desires to

prevent this course being taken, if there are good reasons therefor, and he may oblige the plaintiff to sue him in his (the defendant's) own court.

For this purpose, all that the defendant need do is to write a letter to the court in which he has been sued, requesting the transfer of the proceedings to his own court on the ground that hardship will otherwise be caused to him if he is compelled to attend the court selected by the plaintiff. This application by the defendant will not cost him anything, since no fees will be payable on the making of the application.

But in addition there are specific provisions with regard to contracts of sale or of hire, or hire purchase, under which payment is to be made by instalments. In such cases the general requirement is that the defendant must be sued in the county court of the district where he is at the time residing or carrying on business, and he may not be sued in the court of the district where the cause of action wholly or in part has arisen, which will usually be the plaintiff's own court. The above rule is relaxed in the following circumstances:—

(a) Where the claim is for a sum exceeding £20.

(b) Where the contract has been made in the court of the district (where the proceedings are instituted) (i) by the defendant himself or (ii) by a third person (other than a servant or agent of the plaintiff) on the defendant's behalf, such third person being duly authorised by the defendant to make the contract and being actually present at the time when the contract was made.

In such cases the defendant may be sued in the court of the district where the cause of action arose, e.g., where the contract was made or where the contract was broken, and such court will usually be the plaintiff's own court, or one of the plaintiff's own selection.

It is to be noted that the same rules which govern contracts of sale or of hire will govern contracts entered into by a person who happens to be, or is the wife of, a domestic or outdoor servant or a person engaged in manual labour.



# Vitamin-C in Concentrated Fruit Juices

With Special Reference to Stability on Heating and Storage

IN the Transactions of the Society of Chemical Industry, June 12, 1936, a paper appeared by Miss Mamie Olliver entitled "The Ascorbic Acid Content of Fruits and Vegetables, with Special Reference to the Effect of Cooking and Canning." The most startling discovery brought to light in this paper is the extremely high vitamin-C content of black currants.

In view of these results we decided to investigate the vitamin-C content of concentrated fruit juices, which before marketing had been subjected to sterilisation at 95° C. for one hour. The type of concentrated fruit juice selected for these investigations was six-fold aromatic pure fruit concentrate of our own manufacture. This juice immediately after concentration is filled into pint bottles, sterilised for one hour at 95° C., sealed, and put into stock. The concentrate on which our investigations were made was drawn at random from stock. It was about four months old. Our results show:—

1. The remarkably high vitamin-C content of blackcurrant juice is confirmed.
2. In the concentration of the juice the vitamin C itself is concentrated, without appreciable loss.
3. The vitamin C in the concentrated juice is stable when heated for one hour at 95° C. in the concentrated and therefore strongly acid juice.

In estimating the ascorbic acid content we first tried the method recommended by Miss Olliver for pigmented extracts, namely, that of McHenry and Graham. This method broke down because the colour of the concentrated juice interferes with the determination, and if one attempts to make a chloroform extract a thick emulsion is formed which it is almost impossible to separate. After many trials it was found that the best method of preventing the formation of this emulsion, and therefore of obtaining a colourless chloroform layer which could be titrated, was to remove the emulsion-forming substances by first extracting with acetone. The following trials were carried out:—

Ten c.c. of blackcurrant pure fruit concentrate was diluted to 100 c.c. with boiled distilled water. This solution is referred to in subsequent trials as "diluted juice." (A) 2 c.c. diluted juice, 20 c.c. water, 10 c.c. acetone were mixed, allowed to settle, and filtered through a No. 4 Whatman filter-paper into a 50 c.c. stoppered cylinder. To the filtrate was added 20 c.c. of a 3 per cent. solution of trichloroacetic acid in chloroform. The liquid was titrated against an 0.05 per cent. solution of 2:6 dichlorophenolindophenol, the latter being run in from a micro-burette until the colour of the bottom chloroform layer was a permanent pink. The solution of indophenol was standardised against an 0.1 per cent. solution of ascorbic acid (B.D.H. crystals). It was found that 1 c.c. of an 0.1 per cent. solution of ascorbic acid was equivalent to 1.2 c.c. of indophenol indicator. The titration of the chloroform layer required 2.0 c.c. of indophenol indicator. (B) 2 c.c. diluted juice, 0.5 c.c. of an 0.1 per cent. solution of ascorbic acid, 20 c.c. of water, 10 c.c. of acetone were treated as above, and titrated against indophenol indicator. The titration in this case was 2.6 c.c. This shows that the difference of 0.6 c.c. of indophenol indicator which is due to 0.5 c.c. of 0.1 per cent. solution of ascorbic acid is the theoretical indicated difference, and that the added ascorbic acid can be completely accounted for. (C) 20 c.c. water, 10 c.c. acetone. To these 20 c.c. of a 3 per cent. solution of trichloroacetic acid in chloroform were added and titrated against the indophenol indicator. The titration was zero, this showing that the presence of the acetone had no effect on the titration. The results of the last three experiments prove the following three points:—

1. Acetone has no effect on the indicator or end-point.
2. Added ascorbic acid is completely accounted for.
3. The advantages of acetone as a diluent and in preventing emulsion formation.

The following method was finally adopted:—

10 c.c. concentrated juice, 10 c.c. acetone, 10 c.c. water were mixed in a 50 c.c. solution and allowed to settle. The mixture was filtered through a No. 4 Whatman filter-paper into

a 50 c.c. stoppered cylinder, and 20 c.c. of a 3 per cent. solution of trichloroacetic acid in chloroform added. The solution was titrated against an 0.05 per cent. solution of 2:6 dichlorophenolindophenol indicator (which has been stabilised by making up in a phosphate buffer solution *pH* 7.2) until the lower chloroform layer assumed a permanent pink colour. The indophenol indicator solution was standardised against an 0.1 per cent. solution of crystallised ascorbic acid (B.D.H. crystals) which was also checked against a standard iodine solution. In the case of blackcurrant and strawberry fruit concentrates it was necessary to dilute 10 c.c. of the juice to 100 c.c. with boiled distilled water before proceeding as above. One or two preliminary titrations were carried out to get an approximate idea of the end-point. The following results were obtained:—

| Type of Concentrate                                                                                                                          | Amount of Ascorbic Acid in milligrams per c.c. |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>BLACKCURRANT :—</b>                                                                                                                       |                                                |       |
| French Blackcurrant Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1936 ... ..                                                                       | 4.8                                            | mgm.  |
| Samples were drawn from stock of the English Blackcurrant Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1936, from different batches, as follows :— |                                                |       |
| No. (1) ... ..                                                                                                                               | 5.4                                            | ditto |
| (2) ... ..                                                                                                                                   | 3.1                                            | ditto |
| (3) ... ..                                                                                                                                   | 4.6                                            | ditto |
| (4) ... ..                                                                                                                                   | 5.1                                            | ditto |
| (5) ... ..                                                                                                                                   | 5.43                                           | ditto |
| <b>STRAWBERRY :—</b>                                                                                                                         |                                                |       |
| Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1935 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.9                                            | ditto |
| <b>ELDERBERRY :—</b>                                                                                                                         |                                                |       |
| 6-fold Pure Fruit Aromatic Concentrate 1935 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.40                                           | ditto |
| 6-fold Aromatic Pure Fruit Concentrate 1936 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.83                                           | ditto |
| <b>SLOE :—</b>                                                                                                                               |                                                |       |
| 6-fold Aromatic Pure Fruit Concentrate 1934 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.35                                           | ditto |
| 6-fold Aromatic Pure Fruit Concentrate 1935 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.45                                           | ditto |
| <b>CHERRY :—</b>                                                                                                                             |                                                |       |
| Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1936 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.09                                           | ditto |
| <b>DAMSON :—</b>                                                                                                                             |                                                |       |
| Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1936 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.06                                           | ditto |
| <b>RASPBERRY :—</b>                                                                                                                          |                                                |       |
| Pure Fruit Aromatic 6-fold Concentrate 1936 ... ..                                                                                           | 0.023                                          | ditto |

Although, as mentioned in the foreword, the results show that vitamin C is stable when the concentrated juice is heated in bottle to 95° C., it must not be assumed that heating in the presence of air does not destroy the vitamin. Our experiments, in fact, tend to support the view that heating in the presence of air does destroy the vitamin. When we were faced with the difficulties of emulsion formation we conducted numerous experiments with a view to preparing a solid extract from which the vitamin could be extracted with trichloroacetic acid. For example, 50 c.c. of concentrate were mixed with 25 grams of kieselguhr, and the mixture dried in an air oven for four hours at 35° C. The dried solid material was then extracted four times with 3 per cent. trichloroacetic acid in chloroform, the extracts bulked and titrated. Vitamin C appeared to be entirely absent. Either it had been destroyed, or it had been adsorbed on to the kieselguhr in such a way that it could not be extracted with trichloroacetic acid. In order to test this point we took 10 c.c. of blackcurrant concentrate, to which was added 0.1 gram of ascorbic acid and repeated the procedure. In this case also the vitamin C appeared to be entirely absent in the extract. Other solid bases were tried with the same results. This seems to indicate that the vitamin C is destroyed by evaporating to dryness in the presence of air. (From the Laboratories of White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd., Reigate.)



# Future of Private Trading—II

By Martin L. Daniels

WHEN the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST attached the heading "The Future of Private Trading" to some rather sketchy notes I sent him a few months ago (*C. & D.*, August 1, p. 135) I thought the title singularly apt, but I was little prepared for the attention these comments would receive in various parts of the world. The first letter that reached me was from Holland, advising that the independent traders of that country had also been considering the future of private trading, and the *C. & D.* article had been translated into Dutch for their benefit. It appears that our Dutch friends have held conferences on this subject; "many books and pamphlets have been published about it, and in several town councils—Amsterdam, Hilversum, Haarlem—it has been under serious discussion." We are also informed that, apart from the growth of the large departmental stores and the opening of additional stores affecting established businesses, Holland is in much the same position as Great Britain with one shop to every forty inhabitants. The government is to be pressed to take action, and meanwhile the trading community are urging that the local municipalities should be given power to restrict unnecessary competition against existing businesses.

One of the next letters I received was a lengthy and interesting communication from South Africa giving me a very full account of the measures taken by the local traders to stop the proposed opening of a branch of a chain bazaar concern. In this particular town a licence has to be obtained before a shop can be opened, and the licensing officer, after hearing the application for a licence and the case against it by local traders, decided to refuse a licence. The bazaar authorities took the case to the District Council; but the decision of the licensing officer was upheld, and the local traders have naturally received many congratulations upon the success of their efforts on behalf of private trading. My correspondent adds that the chemists of South Africa are deeply interested in this subject, and "your article in the *C. & D.* was reproduced in full in the 'Pharmaceutical Journal of South Africa.'"

Another correspondent from Northern Ireland tells us that in Ulster there is a live organisation known as the Private Trading Mutual Development Association, with a secretary and organiser and headquarters at Belfast, watching the interests of private traders generally. This association stands for "fair and clean business—a fair profit for proprietor, a fair wage for assistants, and a fair price to consumers. It views co-operative shops as a trade evil and will always oppose co-operative socialism."

From the United States several correspondents write telling me how various States are tackling this same question, and one letter gives an illuminating account of how 6,500 independent grocers have successfully formed themselves into a co-partnership concern under the name of "The Acorn Stores" to avoid being forced out of business by increasing competition.

## The British Position

Coming back to the position in Great Britain, the large number of messages sent to me by established chemists in various parts of the country indicates that the independent traders are beginning to realise the situation confronting them now, which will confront them still more forcibly in the future if developments continue on recent lines. Let us look at the national position for a moment. An experienced research investigator has compared the four main groups of retail trading in numbers and turnover with the following analysis:—

|                            | No. of branches | Turnover £    |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Multiples ... ..           | 21,446          | 257,000,000   |
| Co-operative societies ... | 20,000          | 207,000,000   |
| Department stores ...      | 1,000           | 154,000,000   |
| Independents ... ..        | 691,008         | 1,308,000,000 |

From this summary we can secure some idea of the importance of the various interests affected, and it seems to be generally agreed that it is from two main sources that the private trader has to meet the severest competition: (1) co-operative stores, (2) the large multiple stores or shopping bazaars. Indeed, one able authority believes that the co-operative stores are responsible for from 12 to 15 per cent. of the country's retail

trade; and everyone knows the amazing success of the popular bazaars, recent additions being concerns such as British Home Stores, Great Universal Stores, and several others rapidly coming to the front.

Of all the many and diverse forms of competition the independent trader has to face to-day, there is no doubt that the private chemist is having the hardest battle to fight. Years ago the grocers began to sell many proprietary medicines and toilet soaps, and more recently the extraordinary increase in the number of well-equipped hairdressing establishments has resulted in a vast amount of business in high-class toilet lines and perfumery being diverted to these new establishments; we know also that immense quantities of such items as aspirin tablets, cascara tablets and pills generally are being sold in thousands of "general" stores which are to be found in the suburban areas of every large city in Great Britain, and still more recently we found Epsom salts, hydrogen peroxide and even an extensive line of surgical dressings and plasters being displayed and sold in the popular bazaars and department stores. And now the co-operative societies are opening up more and more pharmaceutical departments to supply their members with medicines "as the doctor ordered." I can find no other group of retail traders—grocers, confectionery dealers, fancy goods shops, stationers—being compelled to see so many of their former main sources of trade on sale by so numerous and unexpected newcomers. The explanation, of course, is the large variety of merchandise the chemist handles and the fact that the great bulk of his over the counter sales are from 6d. to 2s. in value. I believe an average sale value of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. in retail pharmacy is fairly general.

## Proposed Parliamentary Action

As far as this great burden of increasing competition affects retail pharmacy, the present writer is prepared to suggest ways and means of meeting the many new avenues of competition; but meanwhile the private traders of Great Britain owe much to Captain H. Balfour, M.P., for the vigorous steps he is taking to bring the question before the attention of Parliament. On October 19 a meeting of great importance in this connexion took place at Guildhall, London; Captain Balfour dealt with the position from the point of view of the community's interests, the national interests, and the manufacturers' interests, and submitted that on each basis a case could be made out for the retention of the private trader. He therefore contended that the private trader was entitled to claim some protection through Parliament as other national interests had been protected.

Referring to the form this protection could take, Captain Balfour said it was difficult to discover just how many shops there were in the country, but investigators working to compute this figure for diametrically opposed reasons had come to the conclusion that the number was roughly 1,000,000, or one shop to forty-four members of the community. The computation could be checked in various ways. There were, for instance, 500,000 tobacco licences, and one well-known manufacturer of sweetmeats had 250,000 "selling points." Twenty-one representative towns had 181,878 shops, covering a population of nearly 8,500,000, or one per forty-seven of the population. An analysis of thirty large cities showed that there were 250,000 shops to a population of 11,000,000, one shop for every forty-five persons. In Glasgow, he concluded, there are 132 shops with a rateable value of £1,000 per annum or more, but there are 16,920 shops with a rateable value of less than £100 per annum. In other words, the large shops paid about £132,000 in rates, while the small shops paid £1,692,000.

Seeing that a large number of overseas Governments are taking action in various ways to protect the interests of established businesses, we may look with confidence for early progress in Great Britain, and the considerable attention now being given to the future of private trading is, in itself, a most hopeful sign. The Bill sponsored by Captain Balfour seeking to "protect independent retail shopkeepers against the uncontrolled establishment of centrally owned or administered multiple shops and co-operative trading stores" is receiving encouraging support.



## Trade Notes

**SHOWCARD OUTFIT.**—A. West & Partners, 91 Petty France, Westminster, London, S.W.1, are advertising the Uno pen stencil outfit which enables chemists to make their own showcards.

**CHAPPED HANDS.**—F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Manchester, direct attention to the value of Calvert's carbolic ointment for chapped hands, and give details of a special offer elsewhere in this issue.

**REDUCED PRICES.**—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, inform us that the wholesale prices of Castellan brand products made by John McGuffie & Co., Ltd., for whom Messrs. Evans act as special distributors, will be reduced on January 1 next. Those firms who publish a list of proprietary products for 1937 may obtain full information on request.

**NASAL VACCINE.**—Warwick Bros., Ltd., Nile Street, London, are advertising Warwick brand nasal vaccine for nasal inhalation. This is a recent introduction to medicine, and it is claimed that three weeks' treatment gives immunity from colds lasting from two to three months. The vaccine is packed in bottles with dropper and in carton. Descriptive circulars and display matter are available on application.

**CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.**—Dudley & Co., Ltd., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.1, have sent us a copy of the 36-pp. illustrated list which contains details of Christmas novelties—paper hats, masks, streamers, garlands, etc. A copy of this list, No. 1702, will be supplied on application. Messrs. Dudley also direct our attention to their list of sale posters and tickets for those traders who hold sales.

**GLAXO BABY BOOK.**—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, have sent us a copy of the new Ostermilk book which has just been published. Amongst the special features is a time-table for the day's routine, a chapter on where to have the confinement, and an informative section on foods and vitamins and on weaning. Special arrangements have been made to enable retailers to distribute copies of the book, and full particulars will be sent to any chemist on application.

**FRANCO SPECTRUM LIGHTING.**—Franco-British Electrical Co., Ltd., 25 Oxford Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new form of lighting for showrooms, display windows and other purposes by means of gaseous discharge tubes. The tubes are treated to modify colour values and are associated in groups of selected colours behind translucent diffusing screens. The result is a soft, glareless illumination which enhances the natural colours of flowers, fabrics and commodities. A new showroom in modern style has been installed at 29-31 Oxford Street, at which the effect of this method of lighting is skilfully demonstrated.

**KELLY'S POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1937.**—Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186 Strand, London, W.C.2, have just issued their 1937 Post Office London Directory (cloth 55s., leather 70s.). With the Directory is given a map (in a separate case) on a comfortably large scale and in sections. Additions to the ever-extending trades of the Metropolis are duly noted—e.g., manufacturers of gas masks and gas-proof suits. An unusual feature is the changes of street names, more than 200 having taken place during the past year; the object is to eliminate many of the duplications which have given rise to confusion. The general arrangement of "Kelly" remains as before, and its fitness is a matter of long experience.

**ALUMINIUM.**—A publication drawing attention to an international competition in connexion with surface coatings on aluminium and its alloys has been issued by the Bureau International des Applications de l'Aluminium, 23 bis rue de Balzac, Paris (VIIIe), France. The competition closes on June 1, 1937, and it is open to inventors in all countries, being designed to encourage researches in connexion with the chemical production of surface coatings on aluminium and its alloys. The sum of 25,000 French francs will be awarded to the author of the process considered to be the best. Full details may be obtained from the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Adelaide House, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or from the Bureau at the above address.

## Christmas Holidays

Most manufacturing and wholesale houses are closing from Thursday evening, December 24, to Monday morning, December 28. Firms closing at midday on December 24 include The British Drug Houses, Ltd.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.; Dakin Brothers, Ltd.; Herbert Fromm.

The following special and additional arrangements should be noted:—Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd. (urgent orders from John Bell & Croyden, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, or R. W. Brooke, 38 Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7); Britton, Malcolm and Waymark, Ltd., Wm. Ransom & Son, Ltd., and R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd. (closed on Monday, December 28); C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd. (closed for stocktaking, December 28, 29 and 30); Howards & Sons, Ltd. (closed for stocktaking, December 30 and 31); S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd. (closed Thursday afternoon, December 24, and, for stocktaking, December 30 and 31); Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd. (open for urgent orders only, December 28); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (closed for stocktaking, December 30 and 31).

The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed on December 25 and 26.

## Recent Wills

MR. ARTHUR BUSH, Ph.C., 19 Argyll Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, chemist, died on September 16 last, aged eighty, leaving property gross value £11,780, with net personalty £10,479.

MR. JOHN THOMAS RAYSON, 280 Alfred Street Central, Nottingham, chemist and druggist, who died on September 14 last, left estate gross value £19,387, with net personalty £19,309.

MR. HERBERT REGINALD LOWTHER, The Mumbles Pharmacy, Mumbles, Swansea, chemist and druggist, who died on June 26 last, left estate gross value £16,988, with net personalty £12,604.

MR. STANLEY GORDON-SMITH, L.D.S., M.P.S., Ph.C., A.R.C.O., 8 Clanricarde Gardens, Hyde Park, W., who died on September 5 last, left estate gross value £8,820, with net personalty £8,688.

MR. ERNEST PERCY ANDREWS, The Pharmacy, High Street, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, formerly of Rose Bank, Upper Welland, Malvern, Wells, Worcs, chemist and druggist, who died on July 13 last, left estate gross value £1,806, with net personalty £1,691.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER, Tower Bank, Innellan, Argyllshire, formerly of 15 Falkland Mansions, Hyndland, Glasgow, partner in the firm of John Jaap & Co., chemists and druggists, who died on June 24 last, left personal property in Great Britain valued £59,205.

MR. RICHARD FALLS CAMPBELL, Eversley, Lower Shiplake Oxford, formerly of Lane's Farm, Woodley, Berks, a director of Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., wholesale chemists, 6 London Street, Reading, who died on October 6 last, aged eighty, left estate gross value £834, with net personalty £524.

MR. HUBERT FERGUSSON, Ballantrae, Greenhill Road, Otford, Kent, formerly of 12 Brent Road, Plumstead, S.E., technical chemist, a director of Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Lancashire Tar Distillers, Tarphalte and other companies, who died on July 13 last, aged seventy-two, left estate gross value of £22,572, with net personalty £16,365.

MR. JOHN McDOWELL, 59 Brook Street, W., solicitor, formerly vice-chairman of Lever Bros. and a director of Unilever, Ltd., and West Africa, Ltd., who died at 2 Brondesbury Park, Kilburn, on April 13 last, aged sixty-two, left estate gross value £36,228, with net personalty £16,853.

MR. LESLIE FULLERTON DAVIDSON, B.Sc., A.I.C., of Stone Edge, Leek Wootton, Warwick, formerly of Ingatstone and Hornchurch, Essex, a director and works manager of Austin Edwards, Ltd., Warwick, photographic chemists and manufacturers of Ensign films, who died on August 21 last, aged forty-two, left estate gross value £4,064, with net personalty £3,615.



## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

NEWCOMBE.—At St. John's, London, S.E.4, on December 6, the wife of James Newcombe (Jean Morrison, M.P.S.), of a daughter.

## Marriages

CUSSENS—WHEAL.—At Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, on December 12, Leslie, eldest son of Mr. A. T. Cussons (governing director of Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester), to Winsome Wheal.

DAY—UPSALL.—At the Parish Church, Boston, on December 1, Reginald Day, M.P.S., son of Mr. A. Day, M.P.S., Boston, to Hilda May Upsall.

SHEARER—YEATS.—At 57 Nethercliffe Avenue, Netherlie, Glasgow, S.4, on December 4, Solomon Shearer, M.P.S., to Catherine G. Yeats.

## Deaths

CATFORD.—At the Pharmacy, Oreston, Plymouth, on December 14, Mr. James William Catford, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six. Mr. Catford took up engineering in Devonport Dockyard before entering pharmacy. After qualifying he established himself in business at South Brent; twelve years ago he removed to Oreston, where he had opened another business, and he subsequently disposed of the South Brent branch. Mr. Catford was a keen photographer. He had also been interested in sailing, and for several years had been a valued helper of the Plymstock Operatic and Dramatic Society. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

CUFF.—The funeral of the late Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, chemist and druggist, London, N.7, whose death was recorded in our issue of December 12 (p. 677), took place at Highgate Cemetery, N.6, on December 10. Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, represented the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee, of which Mr. Cuff and he had been members. Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., represented the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the North London Pharmaceutical Association. Several other pharmacists were also present.

DASEY.—At Hull, recently, Mr. Walter Charles Dasey, chemist and druggist, aged forty-six.

EDWARD.—At Chatham, on December 1, Mr. William Wales Edward, Ph.C. Mr. Edward passed the Major examination in 1875, and in that year joined the Royal Naval Medical Corps, and served at various stations, retiring in 1912. In 1918 he was granted a commission on the administrative branch of the Royal Air Force, and he retired in 1919 with the rank of captain.

FIELDING.—Recently, the wife of Mr. Michael Fielding, R.D., 66 Patrick Street, Cork. There was a large attendance at the funeral, including, in addition to the family mourners, the Lord Mayor of Cork, Sir John Fitzgerald, and Mr. D. J. O'Hanlon, M.P.S.I. (representing Cork Chemists' Association).

HONIATT.—Recently, Mr. Albert Thomas Honiatt, chemist and druggist, St. Leonards, aged seventy-five.

JACKSON.—Recently, Mr. Alfred Jackson, chemist and druggist, Halewood, Liverpool, aged seventy-four.

JACKSON.—At 9 Parsifal Road, London, N.W.6, on December 10, Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, aged seventy-three. Sir Herbert Jackson was an authority on the manufacture of glass, and during the war of 1914-18 was actively interested in putting the manufacture of optical glass in this country on a firm basis.

JONES.—Recently, Mr. Basil Edwardes Jones, chemist and druggist, Haverfordwest. Mr. Jones qualified in 1934.

LEWIS.—Recently, Mr. Richard George Lewis, chemist and druggist, Enfield. Mr. Lewis qualified in 1888.

LOVE.—Recently, Elizabeth Love, chemist and druggist, 70 Caledonia Road, Glasgow, C.5, aged forty.

MCCURDY.—At Durrrow, recently, Mr. Allen McIntosh McCurdy, Ph.C., late of Belfast. Mr. McCurdy was registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1908, and by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in 1926. He carried on the Alexandra Pharmacy, York Road, Belfast, until his removal to Dublin a few years ago.

MCRÆ.—Recently, Mr. John McRae, chemist and druggist, North Berwick, aged twenty-seven.

MORRIS.—Recently, Mr. John Lewis Morris, chemist and druggist, 193 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1, aged fifty-seven.

PEACH.—At Marsh, Huddersfield, on November 30, Mr. Christopher Walter Peach, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two. Mr. Peach was the eldest son of the late Mr. Richard W. Peach, chemist and druggist, Donington. He had carried on a business at Marsh for the past fourteen years.

RAWNSLEY.—At Ilford, recently, Mr. Frederick Lewin Rawnsley, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-eight.

## Personalities

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, J.P., member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, has been elected a member of the Air-raid Precautions Committee set up by the Devon County Council.

MR. F. W. SMITH, group manager with Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., Portsmouth, who has completed fifty years' service with the company, has been presented with a silver salver and a cheque.

MR. W. S. TAVENER, chemist and druggist, has resigned his membership of the Guildford Education Committee, on which he has served for twenty-six years, and the Committee has sent an expression of appreciation of his services.

MR. T. W. ATTENBOROUGH, Ph.C., Jersey, lectured to the local Presbyterian Society recently on "Orchids of the British Isles." Of the forty-four distinct species to be found in Britain, the lecturer said he has picked specimens of forty.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION have been granted to N. Hoenig, chemist, 32 Ellesmere Road, Chiswick, London, W.4; J. L. Wolinitz (known as J. L. Wolfe), medical practitioner, 4 Wingrove Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; D. Krausz, medical practitioner, East Sussex County Mental Hospital, Hellingly, Sussex.

## Business Changes

MR. H. B. YARDLEY-DUDENEY, Ph.C., has purchased the Pharmacy, Staplehurst, Kent.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY LABORATORY has removed to County Offices, Preston. Telephone: Preston 4868.

MR. CHARLES S. BOYNE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. Alexander Joiner, chemist and druggist, 79 High Street, Nairn.

THE SEEDLAX COMPANY, 99 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, are removing to Seal House, 107 Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, on December 28. Telephone: Mansion House 5078.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

|                                              |                               |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| M/15. A in a shield design for glass bottles | E/14. Page's ointment         |
| P/16. Blue Nile perfume                      | R/14. Pyroclide for moths     |
| E/14. Buchanan's pills                       | E/14. Tonettes                |
| C/14. Buddhine tablets for diabetes          | E/14. Touch and Go corn paint |
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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXV.

December 19, 1936

NO. 2967

## King George VI

FOR the second time within a year the country has acclaimed a new monarch. Following a week of anxiety and conflicting emotions, the accession to the throne of His Majesty King George VI was formally proclaimed on December 12, and at once the tension was relieved. That events so dramatic should have taken place without disturbance to the economic fabric of the British Commonwealth of Nations is striking testimony to the solid character and unshakable loyalty of its citizens; but, no less, it is proof of firm confidence in the worth of the new King. Already, from all parts of the Empire, has come abundant evidence of the personal popularity of King George VI and of his charming Queen. They come to the throne endowed with qualities that augur well for the prosperity and happiness of their reign. In them are embodied those virtues that are so dear to the hearts of the British peoples—not least of these being their unaffected domesticity and their fondness for the simple things of life. In wider spheres, too, their past activities have equipped them with valuable experience of national problems. Both have visited many of the Dominions and acquired a knowledge of conditions there that is certain to stand them in good stead. Moreover, their anxiety for the social and industrial welfare of those who are now their subjects has been shown in practical ways time and again. The Empire is united in its loyalty to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

## A Legal Handbook

SUCH indeed might be the title of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book, 1937*, which is now being sent out to our subscribers at home and overseas. All business connected with the drug trade is yearly becoming more difficult on account of legal restrictions. One remarkable development of modern government is the growth of departmental legislation; in fact, in these days it is customary for Parliament to pass an Act, the working of which is controlled by regulations subsequently issued by civil servants. Chemists have two clear examples of this form of legislation in the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. One of the advantages of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* is that, being an annual publication, it can be kept up to date, thus forming a valuable guide to the solving of difficulties immediately they arise. If the full incidence of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Poisons Rules has not been felt up to the present, it will be from January 1 onwards, and for this reason we have included in the 1937 *Diary* an article extending over nearly sixteen pages on the subject of statutory restrictions on the sale of poisons in Great Britain, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The section devoted to Great Britain deals not only with who may sell poisons, but what is perhaps more important, how they may be sold. For this purpose, we have inserted a poisons list showing the name of the poison in the official list, whether this is or is not included in the First Schedule,

and what preparations are exempted from the Act and Rules. Through the columns of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, we have, during the past few months, answered a great many of poisons queries, but these replies by no means represent the considerable number which has been sent in to us for elucidation. This article in the *Diary* will, we think, enable our subscribers to solve a large number of their own difficulties.

With the advent of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, the Arsenic Act, and much of the former Pharmacy Acts so far as they applied to Great Britain, were repealed, though many of these provisions are still in force in Ireland. Such legislation, together with Poison Schedules in the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland is summarised on pages 279–282.

Perhaps the articles next in importance from the legal point of view are those dealing with “Landlord and Tenant Act Problems” and “Spirit Laws and Regulations.” The latter not only covers the manufacture, distribution and sale of rectified spirit and methylated spirits, but also gives particulars relating to trade in wines. This is of importance at this time of year since application for licences must be made in time for the meeting of the licensing justices in February. Chemists who contemplate applying for such a licence, will find the procedure described on page 324.

We not infrequently receive inquiries from subscribers for information as to the protection of patents, designs and trade marks, the registration of business names, and how to convert a one-man business into a limited company. The answers to such questions can rarely be given within the scope of a letter, and it is for this reason that we have included articles on each of these subjects in the 1937 *Diary*. Subscribers wishing to have information on such matters should first consult these articles.

There is one other legal article to which we would call attention, and that is “Commercial Law affecting the Drug Trade.” Under this title is a summary of the legislation affecting agreement and contract, table waters duties, weights and measures, and workmen's compensation. The prospect of great extension in public medical services lends interest to the article on “Pharmaceutical Services under the N.H.I. Acts.” Commencing with a chart showing details of the chemist's agreement, and his relationship with bodies concerned with the provision of medical benefit, the article proceeds to explain in detail such matters as chemists' remuneration, the national formulary and proprietary preparations so far as they affect England and Wales. As regards Scotland, details are given of the panel council of chemists, the drug accounts committee and the drug tariff, while two pages are devoted to the working of the Acts in Northern Ireland.

Diaries, particularly trade diaries, usually contain a considerable number of statistics not readily available elsewhere, and *The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book* is no exception. For example, figures are given showing the revenue from patent medicine stamps from the year 1800 to 1935, and it is interesting to note that during the past year the returns for England have again shown a remarkable decrease, and though there is a slight increase for Scotland, the total returns for Great Britain have shown a decrease on 1934. As a result of the changes in the fiscal system in this country, alterations are made from time to time either in the form of additions to the Free List or by the imposition of additional duties in excess of the 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. These changes, so far as



they affect the drug trade, are summarised under the heading "Import Duties Act, 1932."

From the earliest years of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* (this is the sixty-ninth year of publication) there has always been included one or more articles dealing with what might be described as the bread and butter side of the pharmacist's business. It will be recalled that commencing with the C. & D. ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE, we published a number of articles under the title of "The Pharmaceutical Salesman." A large number of our subscribers have asked for reprints of these articles and for this reason we have revised and reprinted them. Another article which aroused considerable interest when it was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was "The Use of Cubes in Window Dressing," and we think the illustrated article in the *Diary* on this subject will be read with profit by the majority of chemists.

The above by no means exhausts the list of articles we are presenting in this year's *Diary*, and among those which may be mentioned are "The British Pharmacopœia Addendum 1936," "Poisons Antidotes and the Treatment of Poisons," "Drug Trade Organisations," "Metropolitan Medical Institutions," and "Postal Information."

The Trade Directory and Buyers' Guide is the most complete Directory of actual sellers in the entire drug trade. This section has again and again been found of inestimable value to buyers and, of course, to manufacturers and sellers in all parts of the world. The advertisement pages are a tribute to the value to the chemist of *The Chemist and Druggist Year-Book* as an advertising medium. Like THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST itself, the *Year-Book* is a publication which is read, filed for reference and used all through the year. This is an elementary fact which is well known to buyers, manufacturers and sellers; yet it cannot be too often emphasised that when a publication is paid for, it is recognised as alive, to be read and re-read by responsible persons in every firm of whatever size or type, and in every branch of the drug trade.

## Increasing Imports

THE Trade and Navigation Returns for November and for the eleven months clearly indicate that while the value of our imports of all classes of merchandise continue to increase compared with the relative figures of former years, it is now becoming something of a struggle to maintain our aggregate value of exports of British-made goods at the 1935 level. So far this year our imports show an

| —                   | Imports     | Exports of U.K. Goods | Total Exports, including Re-exports |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                     | £           | £                     | £                                   |
| November, 1936 ...  | 78,671,360  | 38,441,349            | 42,784,165                          |
| " 1935 ...          | 71,455,232  | 39,399,994            | 43,971,946                          |
| " 1934 ...          | 64,656,806  | 36,125,264            | 40,133,554                          |
| Jan.-Nov., 1936 ... | 765,874,703 | 400,253,785           | 454,579,341                         |
| " 1935 ...          | 683,555,883 | 391,037,481           | 440,858,556                         |
| " 1934 ...          | 669,515,185 | 361,873,515           | 409,556,317                         |

increase of approximately £82,000,000 on the 1935 figures, while our 1936 total exports (including re-exports) have only improved by about £14,000,000. Consequently, our adverse trade balance for the eleven months has reached

a figure of no less than £311,295,362, a deficit of something like £7 per head of the estimated population of the country. The Returns indicate that the substantial part of the increase in our imports is due to heavier shipments from Empire sources.

In the "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours," the balance of trade in our favour is gradually contracting, with imports increasing and exports slightly less in value, compared with the figures of former years. For the eleven months the landings were valued at nearly £1,000,000 more than for the same period of 1935, while our exports and re-exports total £342,181 less. The slight drop in our shipments outwards is no doubt due to losses in the Italian and Spanish markets for the greater part of the year. It may be added that shipments of these classes of goods to Empire destinations, in the aggregate, show no appreciable expansion:—

| Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours | November |       |       | January–November |        |        |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------|--------|
|                                    | 1936     | 1935  | 1934  | 1936             | 1935   | 1934   |
|                                    | £'000    | £'000 | £'000 | £'000            | £'000  | £'000  |
| Imports ...                        | 1,041    | 1,023 | 897   | 11,412           | 10,575 | 10,254 |
| Exports of U.K. manufacture        | 1,828    | 1,957 | 1,866 | 19,172           | 19,534 | 19,028 |
| Re-exports ...                     | 28.2     | 31.1  | 28.3  | 369.6            | 350.3  | 646.5  |

The chief foreign suppliers of "Chemicals, etc." during November were Germany, £312,134; U.S.A., £198,476; France, £62,752; Switzerland, £55,945; Belgium, £43,299, and Holland, £35,064. Arrivals from Canada totalled £59,812; India, £25,559, and South Africa, £18,766. The leading foreign purchasers of British-made chemicals during November were: France, £85,815; Egypt, £75,483; U.S.A., £70,914; Argentina, £54,890; Sweden, £51,168; Holland, £50,593, and Norway, £45,936. Shipments to Italy totalled only £1,773, and to Spain, £16,255. Shipments to Empire destinations were: India, £209,748; Canada, £153,449; Australia, £133,850; South Africa, £121,545; Irish Free State, £94,640, and British West Africa, £42,814.

## Londinensis

ADDRESSING the Historical and Literary Circle of the Devonshire Club recently, the Bishop of London explained his breach with tradition in adopting "A. F. London:" as his formal signature. Called upon to form a somewhat rapid decision just after his appointment to the see, he remembered that Mandell Creighton, his immediate predecessor, had somewhere mentioned that on the adoption of Christianity by London its name was changed from Londinium to Londonium. The point is of some interest in pharmacy, as the short-lived London Pharmacopœia of May 1618 contained so many misprints that if the adjective "Londinensis" occurred only on the title-page its authority would be doubtful. But it also found in the dedication to James I and in the Latin address "candido lectori"; and the Royal College of Physicians of London retained it consistently in various statutes and other documents. In view of the close association of the Church with medicine at that time and earlier, the fact is perhaps in need of further elucidation. In the scholarly recension of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia* recently published by the Oxford University Press (the MSS. consulted dating from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century), the form used appears to be either London— or London—, with the adjectives Lundoniensis or Londoniensis. As is well known, there is considerable variation in the spelling of classical and of post-classical Latin.



# Medicine Stamp Duties Select Committee

## Mr. Mallinson's Evidence

(Continued from the C. & D., December 12, p. 685)

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Are not all purveyors of foodstuffs liable under the Food and Drugs Act, and under the Trade Description Acts, for selling something which is not of the nature or substance claimed?

MR. MALLINSON: Granted, but the presumption arises that if a person goes into a chemist's shop they are making up medicines, but if they go into a household store, they are asking for the proprietary article. For instance, borax. They want borax for cleaning purposes, but in a chemist's they want it for medicinal purposes.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Do not all purveyors of borax insist upon the B.P. standard to protect themselves in the double sense?

MR. MALLINSON: Not in our experience.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Your experience has been confined to chemists?

MR. MALLINSON: As their representative I have also been watching other trades.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You also commented upon a defence union for the protection of chemists, but do they not insure against actions of this description, and take out insurance policies like other traders do?

MR. MALLINSON: Quite; I was not suggesting that other traders have not got statutory liabilities, but with medicines we have a duty that no other trader has.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: With regard to the source of revenue: I think you are going to agree with me this time, that the source of revenue is almost illimitable?

MR. MALLINSON: You can't expect that because you are not dealing with a commodity that can be pushed, but with the ailments of the public, and according to the idea in the minds of the public as to their ailments.

MR. BOSSOM: Your contention is that your members have a greater responsibility. We have all read of the case of the pork chop. Is that not a case where the law compels a correct article to be sold?

MR. MALLINSON: It is only in respect of medicines that no other trader has the responsibility we have. We have to accept the responsibility in common law the same as any other trader.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: What would be the difference between a qualified member of your Union and an ordinary trader who sold the same article? What would be the difference in the Court decisions?

MR. MALLINSON: That would depend whether it was a secret remedy, and other circumstances that would arise. If a customer has put himself in charge of the chemist in any way, the chemist is liable. If anything goes wrong, the customer will always in some way make out that he put himself in the care of the chemist, and if it is proved the chemist will have to pay. In the case of the ordinary trader, no such thing can be made against him in court.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: Do veterinary surgeons give prescriptions to be made up by chemists?

MR. MALLINSON: Very rarely.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: Veterinary surgeons supply their own medicines. Do they get the rough drugs from the chemist?

MR. MALLINSON: Many of them do. I do not want you to think we have butted in in the veterinary medicine trade. We have a veterinary medicine trade ourselves, and it has always seemed to us remarkable that you tax human medicines and not veterinary medicines.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: What about weed-killers?

MR. MALLINSON: We are dealing with medicines.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: This seems to be very important to me with regard to treatment of the chemists. It is admitted that the ordinary trader and the chemist have equal responsibilities up to a degree. How much difference is there between the ordinary trader's responsibilities and the chemist's? How much difference in the liability? Can you give us any idea of the punishment meted out?

MR. MALLINSON: Do you mean the pounds, shillings and pence? That is very difficult, but I can give you a definition of the liability. Take any trader who sells chlorate of potash

tablets for the throat; he is under no obligation to tell the customer that if it comes into contact with a box of safety matches it will set them on fire, but the chemist is under a liability to see that the customer is told that his box of safety matches will explode and set the tablets on fire. That is one common thing, and it is pure technical knowledge that the chemist gives out. Usually, if you buy these tablets, you will find a special warning printed on them. The chemist is responsible if anything happens without a warning.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Do you know of any shop except a chemist's shop, that sells these things?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Well, your experience is greater than mine.

## Evidence on Saline Preparations

The next witnesses called were Mr. F. A. S. Gwatkin and Mr. E. Stevens Spicer, who gave evidence on behalf of manufacturers of saline preparations, submitting a memorandum of evidence as follows:—

The Act of 1812 besides imposing a stamp duty on patent medicines contained a specific charge upon "Waters videlicet all Artificial Mineral Waters, and all waters impregnated with soda or mineral alkali or with carbonic acid gas, and all compositions in a liquid or solid state to be used for the purpose of compounding or making any of the said waters." This specific charge upon waters was totally repealed in 1834. In 1878 a question arose regarding the liability to stamp duty of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, a powder for making an effervescing draught. It was decided in this case (Attorney General v. Lamplough, L.R.3. Exch. Div.), first as a point of law, that any substance which was included in the above-mentioned words could not also be included in the general charge on patent medicines, secondly as a question of fact, that what was made by the use of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline was a water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and that therefore Lamplough's Pyretic Saline was not subject to duty. This decision has ever since been accepted by the Revenue authorities as governing the very large number of saline and antacid preparations put upon the market. . . . During the past half a century or more a very large industry in saline preparations has been built up. . . .

If any form of medicine-stamp duty is imposed on salines at the existing rates the cost of salines to the consumer must be very seriously increased. For example, the price of Eno's Fruit Salt to the consumer is at present 1s. 6d. per small bottle and 2s. 6d. per large bottle. If medicine-stamp duty at existing rates were imposed, such tax would have to be passed on to the consumer. Not only is this so, but the price to the consumer would have to be increased still further by reason of the fact that the discounts to the trade (amounting to approximately 33½ per cent. of the consumer price) would by trade custom have to be based on the consumer price *plus* the stamp. The result would be that in order to recoup themselves Messrs. Eno would be obliged either to increase the consumer price to 2s. 2d. per small bottle and—because of the varied incidence of the duty—3s. 10d. per large bottle or to increase the price to slightly below these figures and to reduce the discounts to the trade proportionately.

Any increase in the cost must result in a serious diminution in sales and consequential loss of employment not only to the work-people directly employed, but also by those employed by suppliers of materials, box makers, printers, advertising agents and others, and a reduction in the yield in income tax from the proprietors, their suppliers and others who are dependent upon the sales of salines being kept at their present level. The goodwill of saline manufacturers has been built up over a long period of years by the appropriation of large sums for advertising such as can only be earned on a large sales-turnover. If salines are now to be subjected to tax, then the necessary increase in the price to the consumer will put them beyond the means of a large number of people and the greatly reduced turnover will make it impossible for the proprietors to continue advertising on anything approaching the present scale, and a great deal of their past expenditure on building up their goodwill will have been wasted.

It is desired to emphasise that saline products are not "medicines" either legally or in the sense in which that word is ordinarily understood. Salines are sold by many classes of traders since no patent-medicine licence is required. They are mild and natural correctives. . . . Saline preparations in many cases are composed of ingredients which when mixed with water produce the equivalent of particular spa waters. Some are even advertised and sold as being a handy means of carrying such in portable form.

There was no stamp tax imposed upon mineral waters or substances for making mineral waters or salines when stamp duty was first imposed upon so-called "patent medicines" in the year 1783. The stamp tax on mineral waters and substances for making them



was not imposed until 1812, and when twenty-two years later the duty on them was repealed it may be assumed that Parliament was by then satisfied that mineral waters and powders for making mineral waters and saline drinks were not appropriate subjects for special taxation. . . .

### Questions on Salines

MR. GWATKIN said that with regard to Eno's Fruit Salt and Andrews Liver Salts, they had never been sold as medicines, and they only claimed to cleanse the system internally. They were also recommended in hot weather as an invigorating summer drink. The makers therefore pressed that these things, which had been exempt since 1834 from duty, should be allowed to carry on without duty. There was a very large trade in these particular articles, and they knew they were used by people who travelled, and were used with whisky where soda water was not available.

MR. SPICER said that in connection with the advertising of both Eno's and Andrews, it had been the rigid policy of both firms to refrain from any form which would lead the public to think they were medicines of curative powers. The word "cure" had never been used. They mentioned that the Fruit Salt and Liver Salts were used as palatable refreshing beverages to aid the general digestion. In fact, neither of the products differed in any large extent from the natural mineral waters. They felt that as they had been advertised for years as refreshing waters, there was no reason why they should be singled out for taxation purposes. In support of that claim, he produced the specimen of advertising "Merry Andrew." Both firms had always advertised in terms that were extremely moderate and restrained, and were quite commensurate with the statement made by proprietors of the famous spas and natural waters.

MR. BOSSOM: Do not you claim it is a cure for constipation?

MR. SPICER: We have never suggested that our products cure anything.

MR. BOSSOM: Is it used for constipation?

MR. SPICER: We have never claimed it cures, but we claim that, with the regular use of it, it will alleviate the conditions of constipation.

MR. BOSSOM: It says it "corrects." What is the difference between corrects and cures?

MR. SPICER: I am not a chemist, but I presume if you have cured it you have done away with it completely, and possibly if you alleviate it you set up a condition from which it may eventually disappear.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Will you compare correct and cure, not alleviate?

MR. SPICER: Correct would be to say that you correct the conditions which give cause to complaint.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Not cure the conditions?

MR. SPICER: No.

MR. KEELING: You both said that neither Eno's nor Andrews was sold as a medicine, but only as a refreshing beverage.

MR. SPICER: I said I had never used the word cure.

MR. KEELING: No, a much more general expression was used.

MR. SPICER: My words were that we contend our products are not medicines.

MR. KEELING: How do you reconcile that statement with the statement on the label that it is of great personal value as a household laxative, and for liver troubles it is unrivalled, and it is also good for rheumatism and so forth?

MR. SPICER: I must repeat my answer, that we do not hold

it out as a cure, but that the regular use will alleviate conditions.

MR. KEELING: But you made a much more general statement when you were saying this was not a medicine?

MR. GWATKIN: I am told that in the North of England the word "medicine" is used not so much as in the sense here, but more or less that you take your morning medicine. I do not know whether there is any truth in it or not. There is nothing on the label that would suggest it is a medicine. It says, "As a medicine, one or two spoonfuls in a tumbler of water."

MR. KEELING: Apart from the label and the leaflet, what about the posters, in which you say, "Who has got my Eno's?" Does that not suggest that the red-faced individual has been relieved of constipation, and the pasty-faced one is still constipated?

MR. SPICER: It is possible that would be so, but I still say that they get to that happy state, not through some drastic remedy, but by a gentle and almost natural process.

MR. KEELING: You have said that both of these preparations are largely used as a refreshing beverage. You have probably heard of the story of the Turkish naval officer who boarded an English vessel, and when he was offered a drink he asked for sherbet. This they did not have, so they gave him the nearest they had to it—I am not sure which preparation—and he asked for his launch very hurriedly. Would you not admit that in ninety-nine cases out of 100, anyone who took a dose would have had that effect?

MR. SPICER: Oh no, certainly not.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: Do you say you claim your products are the same as Vichy water, Apollinaris, and the spas?

MR. SPICER: I cannot answer that question as a whole, because the claims vary. In the case of one I have in mind, I should say it applies, but in others the claims are more than we have made.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Your claim is that so long as these mineral waters are exempt, you ought to be exempt too? I think you will agree that if mineral waters are liable, you can hardly escape liability yourself?

MR. SPICER: You mean spa waters?

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Yes.

MR. SPICER: I do not see why if the whole class was grouped as exempted, we should not also be.

MR. BOSSOM: Do you contend that some spas are curative?

MR. SPICER: I do not contend that, but I think probably the proprietors contend it.

MR. BOSSOM: Do you agree that some are curative?

MR. SPICER: I am not in a position to agree.

MR. BOSSOM: Do you disagree?

MR. SPICER: I do not think I can answer that question with regard to the curative properties, because in some cases I know nothing about the conditions of the water.

MR. BOSSOM: You say you are in the same category?

MR. SPICER: Our powder will produce a natural water.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your exemption has been based on the similarity to mineral waters, or rather, I suppose I should not say similarity, because you say your compounds are identical?

MR. SPICER: I think an analysis of the fixed spa waters would reveal different constituents, according to where they came from.

The Committee adjourned until December 10.

## PROCEEDINGS ON DECEMBER 10

THE fifth meeting of the Select Committee was held on December 10, Sir John Ganzoni in the chair. The first witness called was Mr. Arthur Mortimer, F.C.S., pharmacist, barrister-at-law, who submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

### Wholesale Drug Trade Association's Evidence

The following are the principal passages in the *précis* of evidence submitted to the Committee on behalf of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

A prefatory note states that this does not express the opinion of the members of the Association who are primarily chemical manufacturers, who, if they have any opinion to express, will do so through their major association, the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers.

1. [Name of the witness.]

2. The Wholesale Drug Trade Association . . . represents the interests of those persons, firms or bodies corporate carrying on the

business of manufacturing and distributing drugs, chemicals, essential oils and pharmaceutical products by wholesale. Its membership includes the majority of those engaged in such businesses in this country.

3. The medicine-stamp duty is of considerable interest to the members of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, inasmuch as they are manufacturers of the goods sold by retail chemists, particularly those pharmaceutical preparations coming within the purview of the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, as well as other medicinal articles made according to approved formulas. Various mixtures and preparations which are designated "known, admitted and approved" remedies have been made by members of the Association, and supplied to the retailers. . . .

4. Exemptions have been made in the past in favour of medicinal drugs which are vended entire without any mixture with any other drug. Members of the Association have supplied these preparations to the retailers. . . .

5. The Association desires to point out that the chemist is qualified by examination and membership of the Pharmaceutical Society and is trained primarily to deal in drugs and medicines. . . .



His customers expect the chemist to intervene and advise with regard to the medicines bought and, in case of inadvertent use thereof, he is deemed to have a responsibility not laid upon other retailers. . . . The Association considers that for these reasons the chemist is entitled in the matter of medicines and drugs to a consideration not merited by any other class of retailer to the public, and, in its view, it is in the public interest that the long-established practice of according him such consideration should be continued.

6. The Association considers that the retailers should for this purpose be divided into two classes: (1) those who carry on the business of chemists in registered premises in accordance with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and whose legitimate business is to supply medicines to the public, and (2) those who are not so registered. The Association suggests that the second class should pay an annual licence fee of £1 1s., and that the first class should be entitled to deal in dutiable medicines without payment of any further fee than the fee of £1 1s. payable by them for registration of their premises. Alternatively, the second class to pay an annual licence fee of £2 2s., and the first class an annual licence fee of £1 1s.

7. The Association considers that wholesale dealers in dutiable medicines should for this purpose pay an annual licence fee of £2 2s.

8. The rates of stamp duty at present in force are considered by the Association to be reasonable and adequate.

9. The Association considers that the following medicines should be dutiable:—

(a) Secret medicines, i.e., all medicines the composition of which is not disclosed or not adequately disclosed;

(b) Proprietary medicines, i.e., all medicines where the method of manufacture is claimed to be secret;

(c) A medicine which purports to be similar to any dutiable medicine and which is held out to be sold in competition with such medicine;

(d) Medicines held out to the public for the cure, alleviation or relief of any human or animal ailment;

with the following exceptions:—

(1) Non-secret medicines of every description as and when sold by chemists.

(2) Dispensed medicines, i.e., medicines dispensed by chemists, medical practitioners, dentists or veterinary surgeons.

10. The Association suggests that no medicine should be saleable to the public both stamped and unstamped under the same proprietary name, trade mark, trade name or brand.

11. The Association approves the creation of an advisory committee as recommended by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and, if such a committee is appointed, will press its claim to representation thereon.

12. In common with kindred organisations, such as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Association considers that the public health aspect of the trade in proprietary medicines is quite as important as the revenue aspect.

### Questions to Mr. Mortimer

THE CHAIRMAN said they had had the advantage of reading the *précis* of evidence, and asked Mr. Mortimer whether he had anything he would like to add.

MR. MORTIMER replied that he thought the memorandum was sufficient.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have read it twice very carefully, and it is clear you represent the manufacturers of wholesale drugs and loose drugs?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, and further than that, we represent the manufacturers who make the preparations for the retail chemists, who in turn pack and sell them as known, admitted and approved remedies.

THE CHAIRMAN: "Generally" or "always" comes within that?

MR. MORTIMER: Almost always.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Do they pack them, or only sell in bulk to the chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: Both; there are some firms who specialise almost entirely in packing them ready for the chemist to sell.

THE CHAIRMAN: In paragraph (9) (a) you give us your suggestions as to what should be dutiable, which is no longer preserving the known, admitted and approved remedy, or the drug vended entire as such, is it?

MR. MORTIMER: The non-secret remedy of all descriptions, if that is sold by chemists, is exempted. That includes those known as admitted and approved.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does it cover it entirely?

MR. MORTIMER: It was our intention, and it would also cover the drug vended entire.

THE CHAIRMAN: The point I am going to raise now was covered by our last witness; but you mention it and say, "no medicine should be saleable to the public both stamped

and unstamped under the same proprietary name, trade mark, trade name or brand." That is not particularly your business, is it?

MR. MORTIMER: Not particularly, but seeing we put it in we must explain. We realise that one of the main objects why this Committee was appointed is to increase the revenue.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not sure that is entirely the case. It is to simplify the collection of the revenue, to make it more simple for the revenue and fairer for the parties.

MR. MORTIMER: And we came to the conclusion that it was only a fair thing to both the non-chemist and the chemist that if these articles were to be dutiable they should be dutiable for everybody. We are not asking for any special favour for the retailer for dutiable articles. There should be a duty for everyone.

THE CHAIRMAN: That does not refer to non-secret remedies or dispensed medicines?

MR. MORTIMER: No; one might have thought it was obvious they would be excepted in every case.

THE CHAIRMAN: In paragraph (9) (2) you definitely suggest that medicines dispensed by veterinary surgeons should be exempted?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: You included that as well as the dentists. Have you any view about patent medicines for veterinary purposes, because I understand they are at present unstamped?

MR. MORTIMER: We mention it in 9 (d), "medicines held out to the public for the cure, alleviation or relief of any human or animal ailment."

THE CHAIRMAN: In fairness to myself, I should say that I have carefully underlined that. In paragraph 8, in your opinion, the rate of the stamp duty is considered to be reasonable and adequate?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, sir, and that means that if medicines are considered a fit subject of duty, the duty is enough, and we see no reason why it should be altered.

THE CHAIRMAN: In paragraph 5 you give us your views about the fees and the distinction between the registered pharmacist and the other vendor of goods of this kind. I suppose you agree with the evidence we have had before that the other vendors outnumber the registered pharmacist by about ten to one?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, roughly 150,000 against 15,000.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then you say that "for these reasons the chemist is entitled in the matter of medicines and drugs to a consideration not merited by any other class of retailer to the public, and, in its view, it is in the public interest that the long-established practice of according him such consideration should be continued." Have you ever heard any serious suggestion that the advantage the chemist now enjoys should be withdrawn?

MR. MORTIMER: No, sir.

MR. KEELING: Do I understand you think there should be no distinction between one retailer and another in this matter of taxation?

MR. MORTIMER: On dutiable medicines.

MR. KEELING: Do you not make a distinction in paragraph 9 (1)? Are not some of these medicines sold by non-chemists?

MR. MORTIMER: Bearing a stamp they are at the present time.

MR. KEELING: Are you not suggesting that these medicines should pay a tax when sold by a non-chemist, and not by a chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: No, our suggestion is that they should not pay a tax when sold by a chemist, and the same article should not be sold by a non-chemist, and that if sold by a non-chemist with a tax, the chemist should sell the same article with a tax.

MR. KEELING: I do not think you make that clear that the article should not be sold by a non-chemist.

MR. MORTIMER: We do in the next paragraph, which governs the particular point.

MR. KEELING: I do not think it makes it clear that unstamped medicines should not be sold by others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know that I read it that way.

MR. MORTIMER: That was our intention, and that is the advantage of coming here and giving an explanation.

MR. KEELING: Even when read together I do not think they are capable of that meaning. Another point, in paragraph 9 (c), am I right in saying that some of those medicines in that classification are non-secret?



MR. MORTIMER: They are non-secret in so far as the formula is divulged.

MR. KEELING: Do you agree that some of those in class (c) make rather exaggerated claims?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, I think some of them do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that so, because I thought that class stood to be brought in class (c), where they say practically nothing at all on the label, but rely upon the reputation of the thing?

MR. MORTIMER: In some cases they make certain claims in a pamphlet they issue. Here are some which I will leave for examination by the Committee.

MR. KEELING: Having got your answers on that point, I now want to ask whether any of these medicines are sold by chemists—registered chemists?

MR. MORTIMER: It is difficult for me to know, but I should imagine not.

MR. KEELING: In paragraph 9 (2) you refer to dispensed medicines; those medicines dispensed by chemists; do you mean on a doctor's prescription?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes.

MR. KEELING: Only and exclusively?

MR. MORTIMER: No, I would not say exclusively, because the chemist makes up family recipes, which in the strict sense can be called dispensed.

MR. KEELING: Cough mixture?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes. Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act there is a special clause which allows him to make up these remedies.

MR. KEELING: Does he always divulge the formula to the customer?

MR. MORTIMER: Very often it is given to him by the customer, and if he is making it up for a customer giving him the formula, I should say he does not divulge it.

Replying to further questions, the witness said that as a rule he would not tell a customer the contents of a bottle, but he would dispense it, and then put on the label that it should be taken three times a day, or something like that. The chemist would not have to say what it was for. It would be secret, in so far as the customer would not know the contents of the bottle.

MR. KEELING: That is an exception to your point of view that all secret medicines, the composition of which is not disclosed, should be taxed?

MR. MORTIMER: That is why we give the first exemption.

MR. LATHAN: In so far as your Society declares it is in favour of the stamp duty, is it out of consideration for revenue?

MR. MORTIMER: It is definitely out of interest to the revenue. We do not necessarily think that they are necessary, but they have been there for so long, and it is a comparatively easy form of raising revenue.

MR. LATHAN: And you have been influenced in that decision, not by consideration of placing remedies, genuine or otherwise, on the market as cheaply as possible?

MR. MORTIMER: That is a very difficult question to answer, for known, admitted and approved remedies are being sold, and the things have been sold, at as reasonable a retail price as possible, and we think that by this method it would be possible for the majority of the public to get these medicines at the lowest possible price.

MR. LATHAN: The statement you have handed in and the answers you have given to questions have made it very clear as to what you conceive to be secret medicines; but am I correct in understanding there are to-day a considerable number of ready-packed medicines which doctors regularly prescribe in the treatment of their patients?

MR. MORTIMER: That is so.

MR. LATHAN: And they come within the category of medicines which should be dutiable in your view?

MR. MORTIMER: In the general way they are non-secret medicines.

MR. LATHAN: Do you think recognition by the State of secret medicines and patent medicines as a source of revenue is calculated to induce the view articles are necessary, quite *bona fide* and not objectionable?

MR. MORTIMER: I do not think so in these days.

MR. LATHAN: Has your Association been interested from the point of view of protecting the public against so-called remedies which may in some cases be regarded as fraudulent or semi-fraudulent?

MR. MORTIMER: We have been to some extent. The Adver-

tising Association has taken a keen interest in this matter, and on many occasions have been in touch with us to discover whether certain articles were *bona fide*.

MR. BENSON: You say you propose to exclude non-secret medicines. Do you think the public read the formula?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, I think the more intelligent members of the public do.

MR. BENSON: It is a good distinction so far as the prescribing doctor is concerned?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes.

MR. BENSON: But so far as the public is concerned, the public buys Aspro, aspirin, Genasprin, and so forth. Does it contemplate whether there is any difference?

MR. MORTIMER: I cannot say.

MR. BENSON inquired whether the public were any the wiser when a chemist referred to an aspirin in a chemist's language, and the witness said he thought not.

MR. BENSON: They know that an aspirin is probably called that by a chemist, but they are not sure. If they get a complicated formula of half a dozen things, does the public take any serious notice of that?

MR. MORTIMER: It informs the doctor, and enables him to see what the patient has been taking, and in paragraph 9 (a) we suggest that the composition not disclosed should be adequately disclosed.

MR. BENSON: Do you think there is an adequate difference to bear taxation or non-taxation merely on the disclosure of the formula?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, because the chemist who is selling it is able to advise the patient on what is required, and he can give such information as is necessary.

MR. BENSON: Most patent medicines that are so widely advertised are very safe; they have to be. You cannot put a dangerous patent medicine on the market for anybody to buy and consume in large quantities, so that by that means they are perfectly safe, so that is there really any safeguard in the disclosure of the formula? You are trying to force an open door. The fact that no patent medicine advertiser dare put on a dangerous drug surely is an adequate safeguard?

MR. MORTIMER: I do not think that there is a safeguard there, because there are so many known cases where dangerous drugs have been sold in the guise of patent medicines, and it has been considered since 1811 or 1812 that the publication of the formula is a safeguard, and I do not think it can be said it is not adequate.

MR. BENSON: The average patent medicine can be taken in large quantities without any danger, and it would be exceptional if anything happened, would it not?

MR. MORTIMER: I am not agreeing with this.

MR. BENSON: Assuming we tax all patent medicines advertised to the public, while admitting the right of chemists to make up and dispense medicines and prescriptions, what other exceptions would you make?

MR. MORTIMER: Supposing a chemist finds he has a satisfactory formula and goes on making it up, and he puts the formula on the label, it makes it into a non-secret remedy.

THE CHAIRMAN: With regard to paragraph 10, are we to understand that when sold by an outside retailer it should be stamped by the chemist also?

MR. MORTIMER: Wherever sold. The position we are taking up is that we feel these medicines that are sold by a retail chemist with a disclosed formula should be tax-free, and that brings in the general stores. After all, they are only the same thing on a bigger scale.

MR. BENSON: Your position is that you stand pat on the subject of non-secret medicines, and apart from that you have no suggestions whatever?

MR. MORTIMER: Other than those points I have put before you.

MR. HARDIE: Would you say, in the case of the general public, that reading the formula is not disclosure?

MR. MORTIMER: I say it is disclosure.

MR. HARDIE: In supplying mercury, do you supply it as a poison?

MR. MORTIMER: It is not scheduled as a poison.

MR. HARDIE: Do your people supply it as a poison?

MR. MORTIMER: The firms we represent I should say invariably put a "poison" label on the bottle, although they are not compelled by law to do so.

MR. HARDIE: Do your firms make up for the retail trade?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes.

MR. HARDIE: Teething powder?



MR. MORTIMER: Yes.

MR. HARDIE: In which is mercury included?

MR. MORTIMER: Grey powder.

MR. HARDIE: Is that officially a poison?

MR. MORTIMER: No.

MR. HARDIE: Do your firms also sell the ingredients to manufacturers of proprietary articles?

MR. MORTIMER: I should imagine yes.

MR. HARDIE: With regard to the supply of these things, such as grey powders, does your Association attempt at any time to take control with regard to advertising?

MR. MORTIMER: The bulk of the members of my Association are supplying these things to qualified chemists, and the chemist himself knows how to take care and if the label is in accordance with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

MR. HARDIE: I take it that none of your members supplies anything if a person has no knowledge?

MR. MORTIMER: Very rarely.

MR. HARDIE: Does your Association supply to anybody who does not know?

MR. MORTIMER: That is very difficult to say, but in the main I should say they do not.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it that your Association does not supply direct to patients?

MR. MORTIMER: Not at all.

MR. HARDIE: On the question of the qualified dispenser of the doctor's prescription, when a dispenser gets a prescription it is signed by a medical man. When the dispenser gets his household remedy taken from a paper, what then is the opinion of your Association with regard to the legal position of the dispenser dispensing what appears to be a prescription?

MR. MORTIMER: That is a little out of my line, but I will give my view for what it is worth. We think that if a recipe is brought in by a customer, and it contains ingredients which are dangerous, my own view is that the chemist ought to refrain from dispensing it, or explain the risk of it.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Where do you differ from the ordinary packer of patent medicines? You say you bottle and make packages of drugs for the chemist, and yet you claim some should be exempt. What is the difference between your Association and an association of patent-medicine manufacturers who proffer to the public at large?

MR. MORTIMER: Our members who do that particular kind of business manufacture the goods, either according to the recipe supplied by the chemist, or the approved formula, and the formula is put on the box or bottle, and it is sold to the chemist so he can sell it to the public. The difference here is that the manufacturer of these articles does not advertise to the public. There is usually no holding out of cures for any disease and no extravagant claims, and the retail chemist uses the manufacturer as his agent for packing the goods.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you agree that in the majority of cases known, admitted and approved remedies are more or less, or originally in the first instance, imitations of the well-advertised known, admitted and acknowledged remedies that have been sold for generations as patent medicines?

MR. MORTIMER: In many cases that is so.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: On what basis is the difference between the bottle or package packed by a chemist in his shop and then sealed and sold by an unqualified assistant, or manufactured by people in your Association and others who have chemists at the head of their businesses and prefer to sell them as secret remedies?

MR. MORTIMER: I suggest the retail chemist should be exempt, and we are only asking to be exempt in so far as we supply them, and the reasons are set out in the *précis* of evidence. He has to pay, as you have been told, a certain licence fee, and that fee is not that you can sell poisons only. The Act prevents him from having a chemist's shop here and a shop elsewhere running under an unqualified man.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you rather not agree that it is a trade subscription, such as the weaver, the spinner and the mechanic pays his weekly subscriptions to his trade union to protect his interests, and secondly an organisation to keep officials to look after his interests, and not one penny of his subscription reaches the Exchequer?

MR. MORTIMER: I should consider that a trade union subscription of the chemist is the £1 17s. 6d. he pays to the National Pharmaceutical Union. In the other case, the subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society is especially earmarked for the administration of this Act, and if it was not done that way, the Treasury would have to find the money to administer the Act.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: And the officials of the union, how are they kept going?

MR. MORTIMER: The Pharmaceutical Society is one thing, and the National Pharmaceutical Union is the other. The National Pharmaceutical Union is kept going entirely on its members' subscriptions of £1 17s. 6d. The Pharmaceutical Society has been in being for barely 100 years, and has been kept going on the members' subscriptions. The National Pharmaceutical Union is a voluntary body, but the Pharmaceutical Society is a statutory body and the members are compelled to belong to that organisation.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Yes, and every section on behalf of the chemist always harps on this £2 12s. 6d., and I am entitled to ask who gets it.

MR. MORTIMER: I am bound to mention the fees, even if it has been mentioned by everybody else before.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You mentioned these known, admitted and approved remedies. Would you agree that everybody should be able to sell these remedies if they are in a sealed package, apart from the chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: I would confine it to the chemist, because you have the one man who is trained and qualified to deal and practise in medicine.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you claim that the chemist explains to every customer the contents of the bottle, and whether it is good or bad, any different from any retailer?

MR. MORTIMER: Not to everyone, only to those who ask.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You claim that the chemist has a responsibility (in clause 5) which is not laid upon every retailer. Has not every retailer of every commodity a responsibility to sell what he is asked for, and to see that it is pure and not detrimental to health? I agree that in the allotment of damages against a chemist it might be more, but in law the ordinary retailer is liable as well?

MR. MORTIMER: That is not quite so. I was thinking of the Sale of Goods Act, which specifically lays the burden on the seller under Section 14, when the buyer by implication or expressly makes known the article that he wants, and he is relying upon the skill and knowledge of the seller. But the chemist holds himself out as a trained man, and there is a greater responsibility on the chemist than there would be if a grocer sells those goods apart from the grocers' business.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: How long have chemists had the monopoly of selling drugs, not poisons? The other people do an enormous trade in drugs, and if that is the case, why does not the chemist confine himself to his own particular trade, instead of going into other businesses?

MR. MORTIMER: The chemist has not said he has the monopoly in the sale of drugs, but the Government thought he was the right man for the National Health Insurance prescriptions, and they give him a monopoly on that. Ever since the chemist was qualified, from the time of the apothecaries, the chemist has had certain responsibilities on his shoulders, and one of the principal ones has been to safeguard the sale of poisons in this country.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Now you go further, and say he should have the monopoly of the sale of patent medicines also?

MR. MORTIMER: I am not asking for that.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Why should there be a difference in taxation if sold by one and not the other?

MR. MORTIMER: We have given reasons why the retail chemist should have special exemption. They are qualified and have statutory obligations.

MR. BOSSOM: Medicine is manufactured in quantity and sold in packages to patent-medicine manufacturers. We have chemists who manufacture large quantities of medicines and put them up in individual bottles or packages and sell them. Is there any real objection, or would it not be desirable for any medicines which are manufactured in quantity and not made to a specific prescription that they should also be taxed?

MR. MORTIMER: Many of these commenced as retail chemists and then branched out as patent-medicine manufacturers, and if they are making proprietary medicines in their small shops on a big scale, we say they should be treated in the same way.

MR. BOSSOM: If we reduce it down to a simple formula, if anyone manufactures, whether he is a large patent-medicine manufacturer, or an individual chemist that makes medicine in bulk and sells it in a unit, he should be taxed?

MR. MORTIMER: I think probably you have taken it rather a step further than I would go. Many of the medicines made up in bulk are sold in such a way that the public know exactly what they are getting. It is so difficult to differentiate between



proprietary and non-proprietary, what is secret and what is non-secret, unless you draw a straight line on the lines we have suggested.

MR. BOSSOM: Why draw a line? Because the public knows what it is taking?

MR. MORTIMER: My reason for wanting to draw a line is that these are the tools of trade, if one can use that expression, of the retail chemist, and as an Association, we do not want to see a man having his tools taxed.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Member is not suggesting you are taxing the drugs, but is suggesting that after that step, everything sold by the retailer should be taxed, unless it is a dispensed medicine of a doctor?

MR. MORTIMER: Take ammoniated tincture of quinine, which is made in bulk by the manufacturer. It is made up by him rather than the retail chemist, because there is a rebate on the spirit duty for articles made in that way, and it is easier for the wholesaler to get it rather than the retail chemist. Under the scheme you are suggesting, a package of that, or eucalyptus oil, would be entitled to have a stamp on it, and it would be so with all preparations of the British Pharmacopœia and the Pharmaceutical Codex. Glycerin of thymol, for which there is a large sale, is also made in the same way. The retail chemist buys it in bulk, and labels it; and if it was taxed, it would be on the very tools of the man's trade.

MR. BOSSOM: Are not the tools of trade the scales with which the medicines are measured out, rather than the ingredients?

MR. MORTIMER: Without the ingredient, he cannot do it. They are part and parcel, and the very thing on which he is dependent.

MR. KEELING: You said that dangerous drugs are sometimes sold under the guise of patent medicines. Are not all these dangerous drugs poisons?

MR. MORTIMER: I did not mean dangerous drugs which came within the Dangerous Drugs Act, but those that were not considered dangerous at the time. These were sold generally until it was found they were so dangerous they were added to the Poisons List.

MR. KEELING: So your assertion is that they are not sold now?

MR. MORTIMER: Some of them sold are definitely dangerous.

MR. KEELING: Do registered chemists refuse to sell such patent medicines?

MR. MORTIMER: As a rule, that kind of medicine is not made by one of the reputable patent medicine manufacturers at all. It is advertised in certain types of periodicals, and they go direct to the public, right to the public through the post.

MR. KEELING: Do you say the registered chemist never sells a patent medicine that is dangerous?

MR. MORTIMER: I do not think he does.

MR. BENSON: Are any medicines which are sold in sealed containers? You spoke of thymol made up by the wholesaler and being sold in bulk to the chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: A good-class chemist buys in sealed bottles, so there is no loss by exposure to the air.

MR. HARDIE: Are there a number of things being sold now that should be on the list?

MR. MORTIMER: We have not gone into that matter, but I am pretty sure there are some.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: If they are considered to be dangerous or poisonous, they can only be sold by a chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: That is so.

MR. BOSSOM: Do you consider, or is it a fact, that all remedies that are manufactured and sold in quantities, and all other sources of manufacture, should be under the direction of a registered chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: We think they should.

MR. BOSSOM: Are they?

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you referring to your own members?

MR. MORTIMER: Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, there should be in charge of the manufacture of all medicines for pharmaceutical use, containing poisons, a pharmaceutical chemist, whose qualifications are set out.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not say containing poisons.

MR. MORTIMER: Yes, but by statute it must be, and we think that all medicines which are intended for human use and consumption ought to be manufactured by a qualified chemist. In our Association—and I speak for ninety members—that is so in every case.

MR. BOSSOM: Is it a fact that there are many medicines sold

to-day that do not contain poisonous drugs that are manufactured by others than the registered chemist?

MR. MORTIMER: That is so.

## Evidence of the British Medical Association

Evidence was next submitted by Dr. J. W. Bone (chairman of the Medico-Legal Department) and Sir Ewen Maclean (chairman of the Science Committee) of the British Medical Association.

The following are the principal passages in the memorandum of evidence submitted to the Committee by the British Medical Association:—

The British Medical Association is a company formed for scientific and other useful purposes and not for profit, and is incorporated under the Companies Acts. Its main objects are the promotion of the medical and allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the medical profession. It has a membership of over 36,000, which includes the great majority of the practising members of the profession in this country.

The Association undertakes a considerable amount of work which is directly in the public interest, and for many years it has attempted to secure such improvements in the law as would protect the public from the harmful activities of manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines. Although it has directed most of its attention to the question of the advertisement of patent medicines rather than to the stamp duties levied on them, it welcomes the opportunity afforded it to submit evidence to the present Select Committee. . . .

The Association's endeavours to combat the danger to public health arising from the unrestricted advertisement and sale of patent medicines began in the early years of the present century, when its activities included the publication of a series of analyses of popular remedies with the object of showing the worthless nature and the trivial cost of preparations for which the makers made grossly exaggerated claims and which were sold at exorbitant prices. Its experience of the subject and the conclusions it reached were embodied in the written and oral evidence which it submitted to the Select Committee on Patent Medicines appointed in 1912. In this evidence it advised the publication on each package of medicine of the name and quantity of each of the constituents, the recognition of the label as a warranty, the application of the Food and Drugs Act to proprietary medicines, the conferment on a Government authority of power to institute legal proceedings against offenders, and the amendment of the Indecent Advertisements Act.

The Association warmly welcomed the scheme of control recommended by the Select Committee, and it has helped to promote legislation which would introduce such a scheme either wholly or in part. . . . That there are no insuperable difficulties inherent in a scheme of control is shown by the efficacy of legislation abroad, and the attention of the Select Committee is drawn especially to the success of the Canadian Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. . . .

Pending the recognition by the Government of the fact that a scheme of control would be in the interests of the public, the Association has performed with success a considerable amount of educational work by encouraging the more responsible newspapers and periodicals to reject advertisements objectionable or misleading. The influence of such voluntary control is, of course, limited. . . .

The objections of the Association to the uncontrolled advertisement and sale of patent medicines rest mainly on the dangers which it believes must arise from the encouragement of self-diagnosis and self-treatment. The lay person has not the knowledge to enable him to evaluate his symptoms and to diagnose his complaint; neither can he know whether the remedy offered in the advertisement is what is required to cure his individual condition. It is one of the great evils of patent medicine advertising that, while a qualified medical practitioner takes into account the individual characteristics and symptoms of the particular patient, the patent medicine advertiser presumes to offer a stock treatment for all sorts of patients, regardless of individual peculiarities. He also offers the same stock remedy for a host of quite dissimilar conditions. . . . The Association has therefore endeavoured to secure the complete prohibition of the sale, in the absence of a prescription from a medical practitioner, of remedies alleged to relieve or cure the following conditions: Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, diabetes, epilepsy, fits, locomotor ataxy, lupus, paralysis, amenorrhœa, hernia, blindness, and any structural or organic ailment of the auditory system.

Apart from the dangers of self-medication, objection may be raised to the uncontrolled advertisement and sale of patent medicines on the ground that many ignorant or credulous persons are thereby induced to spend, to no good purpose, sums of money that they can ill afford. . . .

On the subject of revenue, the Association would submit only the observation that the appearance of a Government stamp on a package of medicine tends to create the impression that the remedy itself has received some sort of official approval. It therefore supports the recommendations that . . . references to the Government stamp in advertising matter and the printing on the stamp of the names of a proprietor or firm should be prohibited.



## Dr. J. W. Bone's Views

THE CHAIRMAN: I have read your memorandum, which deals almost exclusively with the protection of the public, but I do not think that comes within our terms of reference?

DR. BONE: We are most anxious not to waste the time of the Committee, so we put our evidence in the form of a document, and unless you wish to question us there is no need to stay.

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel it would be very wrong without giving you a chance of saying anything. Would you care to add anything to your statement?

DR. BONE said that there was a great deal to be said on the question of patent medicines, apart from the stamp duty. They had not examined that question in any detail at all. Once upon a time there was an idea that the duty would control the sale of quack medicines, but it had not had that effect. They did not think that it had, in any way, controlled the sale, but as a means of raising a revenue they had no comment to make.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to make any suggestions so that these duties could be used for preventing the sale of quack medicines which are either useless or fraudulent?

DR. BONE: On the question of useless and fraudulent remedies, we have raised that in our document. We direct your attention to the advertisements of patent medicines many years ago—about 1909—when we spent a great deal of thought and money in making analyses of these medicines, and we published two books, "Secret Remedies" and "More Secret Remedies"; they have had a very large sale to this day, and in recent years we have been pressed to take further action. We have found a lot of difficulty. The fact is that you analyse these medicines and report on them and their composition, and then the manufacturer may make some variation in its composition, and he is quite entitled to do that. He at once says, "That is the old thing, and this is the new composition to-day," so that he gets out by that particular method of evasion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have they in fact done so?

DR. BONE: Oh yes, and of course that is exactly the difficulty, and we are, of course, liable to be shot at in the way of libel actions. We have decided not to renew any publications of this kind. We have taken a considerable part in drafting these formulas, and tried in some measure to supplement the report of the Select Committee. We tried to get legislation but in this we failed, as the Bill was counted out. We are very sorry for these results, as we believed that something might be done. In the meantime, we carried on a campaign which has been successful, and we have been partly responsible for persuading the most reputable newspapers not to publish fraudulent advertisements, and I think to-day there is a better position in the country with regard to advertisements. The legislation that we helped to promote has also done a great deal. The Venereal Disease Act of 1917 cut out a great many of these patent medicines, which deluded the unfortunate sufferers of these diseases. . . . Then there was the Dangerous Drugs Act, which dealt with heroin and cocaine, and others some of which are not dangerous in themselves but lead to addiction. This has been successfully put into practice, and none of the patent medicines can contain any of these drugs. The new Pharmacy and Poisons Act—1933, I think—will undoubtedly do a great deal in restraining many of the worst people, by keeping out the barbiturates, such as luminal and so many other things. . . . We especially urged that never in any circumstances should there be sold or advertised any drugs or patent medicines which profess to cure certain diseases. . . ., which we refer to in the *précis*. Advertised appliances or some method of treatment for curing hernia are always fraudulent. We make that statement after grave consideration. Finally, in dealing with any organic ailment of the auditory system, there are some things which were advertised, and submitted to deaf people in the Government stamp books, and we take very great exception to this, as they have been appearing for a long time, and I have one here. I have here a copy of the correspondence which has been going on between the Postmaster-General and ourselves on this matter, and it is of some interest so that I will read a short extract of it, and I should like also to put in the correspondence. . . . On the question of hearing, the National Institute for the Deaf has found it necessary to publish a list of approved firms, who conduct their business on certain conditions. . . .

THE CHAIRMAN: The only application this can possibly have to us is that we might recommend that these appliances should be taxed, otherwise I do not see how we can deal with it.

DR. BONE: If you tax it, we hope it will be a prohibitive tax.

THE CHAIRMAN: And people might think it is more valuable.

MR. BOSSOM: Who would you suggest should be the person to judge whether they are objectionable or not?

DR. BONE: What body should decide?

MR. BOSSOM: You leave us rather swinging.

SIR EWEN MACLEAN: That depends on your legislation.

In reply to Mr. BOSSOM, DR. BONE said that the Postmaster-General was doing a very highly objectionable thing in accepting the advertisements referred to.

MR. BAXTER: We should raise the matter in the House of Commons, independent of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we might make a recommendation on it.

MR. HARDIE: Does the control in Canada mean that no medicine can be put up unless it has been examined by the Government department of chemists?

DR. BONE: That is a very big question. I have here the Canadian Act of 1908. That Act has been amended since, in 1918, and I have here a bundle of correspondence which we have had with the department in Canada, and this does fully set out the Canadian legislation, and the effect of it. We are convinced, ourselves, that these Acts in Canada have safeguarded the position very well. People are protected in Canada, and we should be very glad if something on those lines would be adopted by our own Government, but this is a very big question. I do not pretend to know all the details, but it is here. . . .

MR. HARDIE: When you conducted your examinations, who did the analyses?

DR. BONE: Dr. Harrison.

MR. HARDIE: Did you find you were unable to get to the truth of these things, because the Press shut the gates because of the advertising power?

DR. BONE: The answer to that is that the advertisements of the booklets were refused in a large number of papers, but we sold an enormous quantity.

MR. HARDIE: What about the making up of powders, the children's powder for instance; I have seen many bad results from it?

DR. BONE: We have confined our attention largely to the advertised things, which seemed to us the only way in which we can make our work effective.

MR. HARDIE: On the question of the aspirin, what does the British Medical Association say about it?

DR. BONE: We take exception to all manufacturers who advertise a drug under a fancy name. . . .

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you equally object to it being Howards' or Jones's aspirin?

DR. BONE: Certainly not. It would indicate it is being made by a certain man and that is all. We desire the complete prohibition of medicine advertisements which purport to cure certain things. The dangers have been amplified on several occasions. . . . The only other point on the memorandum is the question of stamp. We suggest that the stamp on a package of medicine does give the impression that the remedy is officially approved in some way, and we think that is a bad thing. We particularly think that in the printing of the stamp the name of the firm should be forbidden, because it adds to the public impression of approval.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think that the public—that is the lay purchaser or patient—suffer any injury from the purchase of the very well-known and widely sold and famous proprietary medicines, other than the faked, for which they are charged an enormous amount in some cases? I am not talking about the things that are scandalous, fraudulent or possibly dangerous?

DR. BONE: I should say not. If I had been asked that question twenty years ago, the answer would be definite. I think the dangers have very widely disappeared, and most of the contents of these bottles are innocuous, useless and expensive.

MR. KEELING: You said you hoped we would put a prohibitive tax in certain cases. Did you mean medicines and appliances which make exaggerated claims?

DR. BONE: That particular question was for appliances, but the danger is that the more you put the tax on, the more the public think it is worth.

MR. KEELING: How can we put a tax on if we do not know who is going to say whether it is worthless?

DR. BONE: That is up to you.

MR. BOSSOM: Who do you call the reputable papers or most reputable papers?



DR. BONE: I think if you were to look in the advertisement columns and pick out the ones that advertise quack medicines, you could put them in the category of non-reputable. I say that the postage stamp book is non-reputable. The worst papers are the little papers which circulate in the provinces, the weekly papers, certainly not the great dailies in London.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: They reserve the rubbish for their news columns. (Laughter.)

MR. BOSSOM: Do you suggest that all bulk medicines should be manufactured under a trained registered chemist?

DR. BONE: Not all.

MR. BOSSOM: Where would you draw the line?

DR. BONE: I should certainly draw the line at poisons, and it always has been, and I am inclined to leave it there. I am not a chemist, but as a medical man I am content for the moment with the line which has been drawn under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933.

MR. BOSSOM: In other words, you do not object to other than trained chemists manufacturing medicine in bulk, provided it does not contain poisonous or undesirable drugs?

DR. BONE: That is so.

MR. BOSSOM: Particularly if it is harmless and useless?

DR. BONE: Yes, and if you cut out everything that is in the Schedule of Poisons, you are not going to have much trouble.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: And you say it would be a reasonable line to draw between taxable and non-taxable medicines just to disclose their formulas?

DR. BONE: I am thinking particularly of chlorodyne. So long as the maker keeps to a certain percentage, he evades the Dangerous Drugs Act, and I am not sure if he evades the Schedule of Poisons, and still puts up a medicine which I do not think should be sold in that way, as it has undoubtedly given rise to very serious consequences. . . .

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: Assuming we have the line you have chosen between taxable and non-taxable medicines, can you suggest any further machinery to protect the public?

DR. BONE: I have not looked at this particular aspect of the problem.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: Would you say that before a formula was allowed to be on the market, some test should be made by the Government chemist? Would you advise that?

DR. BONE: I do not think so. I think disclosure on the label should be enough.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would be the end of all secret remedies?

DR. BONE: And a good thing too, sir.

MR. BAXTER: Supposing some manufacturer of drugs had struck a happy medium, and by disclosing that he would have no proprietary right?

DR. BONE: He may disclose the ingredients, and yet nobody is able to copy his stuff. That has often happened with medicines.

MR. BAXTER: You made the somewhat serious statement that reputable newspapers refused advertisements for the book of analyses of the British Medical Association.

DR. BONE: I said that a great many papers had refused it, but not reputable.

MR. BAXTER: That is a very serious charge?

DR. BONE: It has been made before, and goes back to 1903, and we have not hesitated to say so on many occasions.

MR. BAXTER: On balance, you would recommend the doing away with the stamp duty altogether, and taxing at source?

DR. BONE: We have not made any pronouncement on that.

MR. BAXTER: You prefer it?

DR. BONE: No, we think that the Legislature in its wisdom thinks it is a proper source of revenue, and we do not express any opinion, but if it has endeavoured to restrict the trade in these particular patent medicines it has failed.

MR. BAXTER: Since the purpose of this Committee is to consider the extent we can enlarge the revenue or otherwise, do you think there is any reason why we should tax Beecham's Pills because it is a secret remedy, and not Eno's Fruit Salt?

DR. BONE: They are both secret remedies.

MR. BENSON: Your memorandum is directed towards protecting the public, and not towards the revenue at all?

DR. BONE: I think that is so.

MR. BENSON: You take the view there is a real danger from the fact that a medicine bears a Government stamp which seems to give a recommendation?

DR. BONE: That is so.

MR. BENSON: And I gather you have found the terrible results of the uncontrolled consumption of these medicines?

DR. BONE: I did not say terrible.

MR. BENSON: With regard to the restrictions for sale, from your suggestions I understand it would mean in some directions complete prohibition?

DR. BONE: In certain directions.

MR. BENSON: The words I think you used were "of certain professed cures." I am not challenging or confirming that description, but that would mean placing the public demand in the hands of the medical profession?

DR. BONE: Not at all; we hope the time will come when everybody will be able to receive medical attention.

MR. BENSON: Has your Association advised or controlled doctors not to recommend these proprietary or patent medicines?

DR. BONE: We have done it repeatedly in connexion with insurance, because as you know, our members prescribe for patients under the National Health Insurance scheme. . . . We have published a Pharmacopoeia of our own for the use of ordinary doctors.

MR. BENSON: I should think however much you might complain about the advertising campaign which is going on, the doctors of your Association, if they are as well acquainted as the Association appears to be, can do a considerable lot to prevent this tremendous waste of money and public health?

DR. BONE: We flatter ourselves we have done quite a bit, but we have not been effective with regard to legislation.

MR. BENSON: I have heard of many medical men recommending certain things, and people say that this and that was recommended by a doctor?

DR. BONE: We are only a voluntary body.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: With regard to the stamp on the bottle, although it says there is no Government guarantee, you do not think that has any effect in disabusing the mind of the purchaser as to him believing it is a good thing?

DR. BONE: We think the stamp conveys the impression that the Government is vouching for the particular medicine.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Can you give us any words that would do? They must be stamped with something.

DR. BONE: We would agree, but we have no words to suggest.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Has the free medical advice had an effect on patent medicines?

DR. BONE: Yes, to a very marked degree, as I understand it is less than it was years ago—about half.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: I think it is more because people are evading the stamp duty, not less sales?

DR. BONE: I am not familiar with that.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: The question of known, admitted and approved remedies—would you describe them as innocuous and useless?

DR. BONE: Many of these are well known, and are not innocuous and useless.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: On those that contain a formula which is non-understandable to the public, would you put them in that category?

DR. BONE: I think there are quite a number of them, but I wish you would give me some examples, and we will soon tell you whether they are any good or not.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: How would you define known, admitted and approved remedies, that they are all useful and advantageous, and the others are innocuous, unnecessary, and useless and abnormally priced?

DR. BONE: No.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Do you think a formula on the bottle printed in Latin is of any advantage to the ordinary purchaser?

DR. BONE: It is not of particular advantage to the ordinary purchaser, but all the words on a formula can be found in a reference book.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you say there is any difference in the danger to the public, in taking the secret medicines known to the makers and other medicines packed as known, admitted and approved mixtures of drugs? I am not referring to single drugs. Where there are mixtures, is there not the same danger in the known, admitted and approved, as there is in the others?

DR. BONE: I do not know how you would draw any particular distinction.

MR. BENSON: Your Association regard as an alternative a wider opportunity for competent medical advice to people to try and guide them?

DR. BONE: Yes, we are hoping that as soon as funds are available, steps will be taken in that direction.

The Committee adjourned until December 15.



# Problems in the Shops Acts

## III—Lighting

By a Shop Inspector

**T**HE lighting of his shop is a matter which should receive the special attention of every chemist, since it has an important bearing on the health, safety and efficiency of the shop assistants.

Under the terms of the Shops Act, 1934, there must be provided "in every part of a shop where persons are employed about the business of the shop, suitable and sufficient means of lighting," and "every such part of a shop must be kept suitably and sufficiently lighted." No legal requirements affecting lighting are at present in force, and the shop inspector is therefore forced to rely upon his own good judgment and common sense. One inspector I know carries a newspaper about with him, and if there is a part of a shop where he has any doubt about the sufficiency of the lighting arrangements he produces his paper and if he can read it at all clearly he considers the lighting suitable and sufficient. This is only a rule of thumb, but it is probably good enough in the absence of any recognised method of gauging suitable and sufficient light.

### Common Complaints

Complaints as to eyestrain and headaches caused by insufficient or unsuitable light are quite common among shop assistants. In many of the cases investigated the complaints were well founded. The wise employer will stop to consider the psychological effect of bad lighting on his employees. It is certain that few conditions have a more mentally irritating effect than those associated with bad lighting, whether the badness is due to inadequacy or to glare and shadow; and a shop assistant continuously subjected to such conditions cannot be expected to be as efficient and courteous as these days of keen competition demand. Generally speaking, illumination, to be satisfactory, must fulfil the following conditions:—

(1) That there are no lighting conditions prejudicial to the health, comfort and safety of employees.

(2) That it is sufficient for the proper carrying out of all work entrusted to all employees.

The first requisite of good lighting is that it should be adequate, but in addition to this it must be suitable for the purpose for which it is required. The ordinary lighting used in that part of a shop where customers are served might not, for instance, be suitable and sufficient in that part of the shop where the clerical staff, if any, are employed. The factors which contribute to a good lighting system might well be summarised as follows:—

(1) Adequacy.

(2) Suitability, comprising:—

(a) Constancy and Uniformity.—A reasonable degree of constancy and uniformity of illumination over the whole area of the shop.

(b) Prevention of Glare.—The placing or shading of lamps so that the light from them does not fall directly on the eyes of assistants at counters or desks.

(c) Avoidance of Shadow.—The placing of lights so that the casting of extraneous shadows is avoided.

It is obvious that the adequacy of illumination at any point depends on whether or not work is being actually carried on in the particular part of the shop concerned. For most chemists' shops, therefore, it is necessary to consider the amount of illumination that may be regarded as adequate:—

(1) For affording safe access from one part to another; (2) for efficient carrying on of all the work required to be done. Stock-rooms and basements used for stock, bottles, etc., and in which no person is wholly or mainly employed need not be so well illuminated as other parts of the shop such as the main shop, dispensary and offices, always keeping in mind, of course, item (1) above.

### Suitability

A more common fault than inadequate lighting is its unsuitability, due generally to inattention to one or other of the following points:—

(a) Constancy and Uniformity.—A flickering or variable light is always a cause of irritation to the employee. It may be due to draught (in the case of gas lighting) or to inadequate or irregular supply due sometimes to old or dirty jets. In either case the remedy is obvious. I may direct attention here to the importance of adequately lighting the whole plane of work. Time and time again I have noticed that while the counters are well enough lighted, stock shelves and drawers are neglected and much time and temper are lost in consequence.

(b) Prevention of Glare.—The term "glare" may be used to cover any of the following:—

(i) The effect of looking directly at a bright source of light, so that the employee is temporarily prevented from seeing other objects properly.

(ii) The effect which is produced by the presence of one or more bright sources of light towards the edge of the field of vision so that the rays enter the eye obliquely from them. An assistant may never look directly at such sources of light, yet not only is he troubled by their presence but his ability to see is actually impaired. This is the commonest form of glare.

(iii) The effect which is produced when the surface of certain bottles or other goods which are handled by the assistant is highly polished, and reflects light directly from that source into the assistant's eyes.

The first two of these forms of glare can be avoided either by proper shading of the light sources or by fixing them at a sufficient height above the counters, the power or number of the sources of light being, if necessary, increased so that the illumination on counters and stock shelves and drawers is not diminished. The third form of glare may be remedied by suitable adjustment of the light sources in relation to the goods being sold or displayed at particular counters, or by careful shading of the source with well-chosen shades.

(c) Avoidance of Shadow.—The shadow may be either that of the employee himself, displayed stock, or perhaps it may be entirely due to the awkward construction of the shop itself. The remedy consists either in suitable shading or adjustment of the light source, or in increasing the illumination over the counters and in recesses so as to neutralise the shadow.

For every shop two separate problems in illumination always present themselves, one relating to natural and the other to artificial lighting, though, of course, the same fundamental principles apply to both. The two problems, however, are quite distinct owing to the differences in the character of the two kinds of light. In particular, in natural lighting the positions of the windows are definitely fixed and depend on the shape and size of the shop, whereas in artificial lighting there is almost unlimited scope in the arrangement of sources.

Again, the characteristics of the lighting are different. Artificial lighting is always practically constant, but natural light varies not only according to the time of day and the season of the year, but also within wide limits from hour to hour throughout the day. The variations, unless very pronounced, are often hardly apparent to the eye, owing to its special power of adaptation, though they are obvious enough when measured objectively. Hence two rooms in a shop, which may be very different as regards the amount of natural light admitted, may, during full daylight, appear to the eye to be much the same as regards lighting; but as the daylight fades and the limit is reached beyond which the eye is unable to adapt itself further, the difference becomes more and more apparent, and the use of artificial light is necessary in the one room far sooner than in the other.

It follows, therefore, that in dealing with the natural lighting of a building the object to be aimed at is to secure the maximum daylight illumination and thus avoid unnecessary expense by reducing as far as possible the hours during which artificial lighting is used.



# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 17

A BETTER volume of business is reported in some products, and the general trade continues on fairly good lines. Values, particularly of the natural products, are fully steady, with supplies available on spot and at the sources well below normal. Following the accession to the Throne of King George VI, all markets immediately regained full confidence. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets the demand has been no more than average. Quoted prices continue generally unchanged, with the Continental products weak on spot.

## Crude Drugs

The demand for a fair range of commodities continues quite good, and the tone in but very few cases is firm, with spot values rather less than cost of replacement on current shipment quotations. Higher prices are anticipated in due course for CURAÇAO ALOES. Japanese shippers continue to reject near bids for new crop AGAR. A sharp advance in ANTIMONY is recorded; market closing firm. BUCHU is becoming unsteady. All descriptions of CARDAMOMS are very firm. DESICCATED COCONUT is dearer on the week. DERRIS ROOT is firm for shipment. It has again been difficult to get shipment offers of ERGOT from the sources: values on a higher level. Spot supplies of GENTIAN are now very limited and held for higher prices. A good deal more inquiry for Sudan GUM ACACIA this week. HONEY is steady but quiet. Japanese MENTHOL has again sold quite well on spot. All descriptions of PEPPER are quoted dearer, closing firm. Rough round RHUBARB has met with fair business on spot, and values tend dearer. Issue of quota figures for 1937 caused a further sharp advance in quotations; business was brisk, market closing firm. SHELLAC is a better market. A good business in SLIPPERY ELM BARK at advanced spot and forward prices. The position of TRAGACANTH continues unchanged; high prices, with an acute shortage of supplies. Plenty of inquiry for BEES' WAXES of all descriptions; supplies limited and tending dearer on quotation.

## Essential Oils

Fairly good business in some products is recorded, with the general trade better. A feature of a number of products is the strong shipment markets. Good demand for spot ANISE (STAR), particularly in drums. Shipment price for BERGAMOT nominal; firm on spot, but quiet. Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE is quoted slightly dearer. Australian EUCALYPTUS is again dearer and continues in restricted supply. Fair business in the shipment market for Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON. California is still unable to offer cold-pressed or distilled, regular quality, for shipment. Lemongrass has been advanced substantially on shipment quotation. Business in new crop French Guinea ORANGE is restricted, as shippers are still not offering; but there has been a speculative seller. PALMAROSA is quoted slightly dearer. Japanese PEPPERMINT has sold fairly well on spot; substantial business in re-sales of the October-December position. The American natural oil is still being talked up, but business is lacking. There seems to be a shortage on spot of PETITGRAIN, and with higher shipment quotations the market is firmer.

## Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

| Centre         | Quoted      | Par     | Dec. 10 | Dec. 17 |
|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amsterdam ...  | Fls. to £   | 12·107  | 9·01    | 9·01    |
| Berlin ...     | Mks. to £   | 20·43   | 12·18   | 12·20   |
| Brussels ...   | Belgas to £ | nominal | 29      | 29·04   |
| Copenhagen ... | Kr. to £    | 18·159  | 22·40   | 22·40   |
| Lisbon ...     | Esc. to £   | 110     | 110     | 110     |
| Madrid ...     | Ptas. to £  | 25·223  | nominal | nominal |
| Milan ...      | Lire to £   | 92·46   | 93½     | 93½     |
| Montreal ...   | Dol. to £   | 4·863   | 4·90    | 4·90½   |
| New York ...   | Dol. to £   | nominal | 4·90½   | 4·91    |
| Oslo ...       | Kr. to £    | 18·159  | 19·90   | 19·90   |
| Paris ...      | Fr. to £    | 124·21  | 105½    | 105½    |
| Prague ...     | Kr. to £    | 164·25  | 138½    | 139½    |
| Stockholm ...  | Kr. to £    | 18·150  | 19·40   | 19·40   |
| Warsaw ...     | Zloty to £  | 43·38   | 26      | 26      |
| Zurich ...     | Fr. to £    | 25·2115 | 21·34   | 21·36   |

Bank rate 2 per cent

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS continues on average lines, with little change in values to comment upon. Potassium permanganate, B.P., is dearer on spot. Phenazone continues to be quoted very cheaply on spot. The leading products of the British makers are mostly steady.

ACETANILIDE.—Market continues steady but quiet; B.P., crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dull and irregular on quotation: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0½d.; two cwt., 18s. 5½d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10½d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' and dealers' prices steady, business good; home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts, over twelve months, minimum one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—Remains quiet and unsteady: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Market is steady, with average business: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices and terms of payment continue at the recent revision: Carbonate, not less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; 4 lb., 8s.; less than 4 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices steady. No Continental quotations. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb., net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Market has been quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—Continental material, spot prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5½d.; one cwt., 5s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7½d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8½d. per lb., delivered. British material, pure, 5s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—Prices quoted by the makers are: two cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6½d.; less, 2s. 7½d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, ½d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb. for ¼-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Quoted at former figures; British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Market is steady; British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—A limited business on spot, with competitive quotations in the region of 9s. per lb.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—Dealers are quoting 14-lb. jars at 10s. 2½d.; 7 lb. bottles, 10s. 2½d., and 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 8½d. per lb., ex store.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are steady: B.P. powder at about 1s. 2½d.; free-running crystals from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, one cwt., 1s. 4d.; 14 lb., 1s. 8d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Fairly good business, with bulk quantities quoted at keen prices: quantities, in carboys, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue firm: not less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 5d.; powder, 5s. 7d.; bi-



chloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 8d.; powder, 4s. 4d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 5d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 10d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 7d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 6d.; less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 6d.; powder, 5s. 8d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 9d.; powder, 4s. 5d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 6d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 11d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 8d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 7d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—Fair inquiry, with quoted values about steady: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1½d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

**METHYL SULPHONAL.**—Slow demand, spot market competitive: two cwt., 19s. 3½d.; one cwt., 19s. 9½d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2½d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 9d. per lb.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE.**—Fair amount of business being done: 100 per cent. powder, quantities in kegs, 1s. 1d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

**PHENACETIN.**—A limited sale at current values: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

**PHENAZONE.**—Spot offers, although tending to recover, are still well below the standard scale: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 7½d.; two cwt., 8s. 9½d.; and less, up to 9s. 6d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).**—Dealers' prices have advanced for spot supplies: ton lots, 9½d., in drums; druggists' parcels, from 10d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity.

**QUININE SALTS.**—Convention prices continue nominally unchanged. Quoted in sterling only: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9½d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrobromide, 3s.; valerianate, 3s. 8d.; hypophosphite, 4s.; alkaloids, 3s. 0½d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Fair amount of business, market about steady: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11d.; 7 lb., 2s.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.

**SULPHONAL.**—Market is dull and unsteady: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5½d.; one cwt., 15s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 7½d. per lb.

**TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).**—Market is quiet: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

**AGAR.**—Market rather quiet; new crop shipment prices firmly maintained: spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d., as to quality; No. 2, 2s. 6d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, January-February, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**ALOES.**—Fair business in Curaçao which are now in small supply on spot; shipment offers are restricted: Cape, spot, 60s. to 62s. 6d., as to quality; shipment, prime, 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, 95s. to 115s., as to quality; shipment, 92s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**ANTIMONY.**—Chinese crude, December-January shipment, is quoted at £30, c.i.f. English regulus, spot, £72 to £73.

**BALSAMS.**—Market remains dull: *Tolu*, 1s. 9d.; *Canada*, 2s. 7d.; *Copaiba*, 1s. 2d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

**BELLADONNA.**—Dealers are doing some small business: leaves, 55s.; root, 47s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt., spot.

**BUCHU.**—Business has been of small importance, spot values tend easier and bids might be entertained: rounds, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d., as to quality; ovals, about 2s. per lb., ex store, in unbroken bale lots.

**CAMPHOR.**—Fair spot business at steady prices: Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 5d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1½d.; powder, 1s. 11d.; slabs, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ¾ oz. and 1 oz., 3s. 6d. per lb. Contracts at special prices.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Values are steady on a quiet market: spot, Russian, 6s.; Chinese, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, 1s. 8½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CARDAMOMS.**—This market is very firm. On spot it is now doubtful if there are any good Bombay seeds; 5s. has been paid. One lot of inferior quality mentioned at 4s. 9d.; shipment is dearer at 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Aleppy greens firm for shipment at 3s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Market is fully steady, business limited: spot, 1933 peel, 65s.; 1936 peel, 56s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 1934 peel, 56s.; 1936 peel, 52s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**CHAMOMILES.**—Small spot business, with values steady at 100s. to 130s. per cwt., as to quality.

**CLOVES.**—Values steadier, business still quiet. Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, December-January, 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7½d.; shipment, December-January, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended December 12 were 100 and the deliveries 25, leaving a stock of 1,858. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 5,054 and the deliveries 4,083. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended December 12 were nil, and the deliveries 64, leaving a stock of 780. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 3,177 and the deliveries 3,758 packages.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—At the advance the market is steady: spot, fine, 27s. 9d.; medium, 27s. 3d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, December, 26s. 9d.; January and February, 27s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Bergen reports market is steady but rather quiet. Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 96s. to 97s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Newfoundland non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is quoted at 92s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

**COLCHICUM.**—Dealers are quoting spot root at about 40s. per cwt., and seed at 11d. per lb., ex store.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—Some clean foreign root on spot is available at about 85s. per cwt., ex store.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Inquiry for shipment but business is slow in developing: quotations are firm, the source indicating further advance likely. Quoted at 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f., basis 17 per cent. ether extract.

**ERGOT.**—The market continues firm at rather dearer rates. No Russian offered for shipment; a parcel on spot offering at 4s. 9d. In Portuguese only one offer on the market at 4s. 11d., c.i.f., with spot sold up to 5s. 3d. Spain has been selling to non-Clearing House countries at 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

**GENTIAN.**—Market very firm, supplies on spot scarce: quoted in the region of 52s. 6d. per cwt.

**GINGER.**—Market steady, quiet business: West African, spot, 60s.; shipment, new crop, January-March, 44s. per cwt. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 85s. to 90s.; grinding quality, 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

**GUM ACACIA.**—More interest in spot and forward goods, and values for shipment have improved: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 38s. 6d.; bleached No. 1, 100s.; extra, 115s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 37s. per cwt. c.i.f.

**HENBANE.**—Dealers are offering small parcels on spot at about 80s. per cwt., ex store.

**HENNA.**—Some Egyptian leaves are offering on spot at about 30s. per cwt., ex store.

**HONEY.**—Market has been dull this week, but values are fully steady: Jamaican, 42s. to 50s. for dark manufacturing to pale set; Californian, white clover, 52s. 6d., duty paid; Canadian, white clover, 50s., ex store. Mexican firm at 39s. 6d., duty paid.

**HYDRASTIS.**—Very little doing in this article: spot and forward at 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**IPCACUANHA.**—Business quietened down, supplies scarce and at firm values. Matto Grosso, B.P. test, 7s. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

**LIQUORICE ROOT.**—Some natural root is offering in small lots at about 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**LYCOPodium.**—Dealers are now offering small lots down to about 3s. 11d. per lb., ex store.

**MENTHOL.**—Fair business on spot, with K/S brands at 12s. to 12s. 1½d.; in bond, 10s. 10½d.; alloaf, 10s., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote January-February, 10s. 4d., c.i.f., with re-sellers at 10s. 1½d. c.i.f. CHINESE, B.P., is offered on spot at 12s., and finds a steady sale. No shipment offers of new crop. English synthetic is quoted unchanged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

**MERCURY.**—Spanish metal is firm; shipment orders accepted for despatch when possible at 68 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent; £14 2s. per bottle, c.i.f., London; spot, in small lots, £14 5s. per bottle, ex store.

**OPtium.**—Occasional spot business at steady prices: spot, Turkish, 1s. 2½d. per unit, landed and duty paid. Persian, 1s. per unit, in bond.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Thin cut Tripoli tends rather dearer at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., ex store.

**PEPPER.**—Values are keeping steady at the further advance. Lampong, in bond, 2½d.; shipment, January-March, 3½d.; March-May, 3½d.; April-June, 3½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, December-February, 41s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, December-February, 40s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.**—Market has been rather quiet, values level on the week: spot, 8½d. per lb.; shipment, December-January, 74s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.**—A very fair business, mostly in Rough Round, which is now in restricted supply on spot. Spot, Shensi, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; pickings, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Rough round, all pinky, 1s. 7½d.; three-quarters pinky, 1s. 6½d.; ordinary quality, 1s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, all pinky, 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.



**RUBBER.**—The export quota for 1937 is fixed as follows: January, February and March, 75 per cent. April, May and June, 80 per cent. Market has fluctuated, but closes dearer, active and firm. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 9½d.; January, 9½d.; January-March, 9½d.; April-June, 9½d.; July-September, 9½d.; October-December, 9½d. per lb.

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Bulgarian, 30s. **CANARY.**—Spot, Mazagan, 29s.; CARAWAY.—Dutch, 35s. 6d., spot, duty paid; 31s. 6d. quoted f.o.b. Holland. **CORIANDER.**—Market firm; Morocco on spot, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d., duty paid; 12s. 6d. in bond. **CUMIN.**—No Malta on spot; Morocco is offered at 30s., duty paid, and 27s. 6d. in bond. **DILL.**—Indian, 11 per cent., spot, 16s. **FENNEL.**—Bombay, 6 to 7 per cent., spot, 30s. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco on spot quoted at 14s., duty paid. For shipment the price is 11s., c.i.f. **MUSTARD.**—English, 22s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—Market has again been slack. Spot, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.; shipment, 1s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

**SENNA.**—More inquiry for Tinnevely good green leaves, with spot supplies becoming limited. No. 1, 5½d.; No. 2, 4d.; No. 3, 3d.; No. 4, 2½d.; with inferior leaves at cheaper prices. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods continue unchanged at 5½d. for good palish down to 3½d. for darkish. There are no best bold hand-picked Alexandrian pods available, but fair supplies of ordinary to medium are offering at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

**SHELLAC.**—More business, values advanced: spot, standard TN orange, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; fine orange, 62s. 6d. to 125s.; pure button, 60s. to 65s. per cwt., spot. For delivery, TN, March, 54s. 6d.; May, 55s. 6d. For arrival, TN, December-January, 52s. per cwt.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—More business on spot and values have advanced; wired bundles short on spot. Spot, 1s. 4d.; grinding quality, 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; shipment, wired bundles, 1s. 3d.; grinding quality, 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

**STRAMONIUM.**—Dealers are offering some good green leaves at about 42s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Druggists' white grades continue in extremely short supply, with the few cases firmly held at former figures. More interest in textile grades, with the cheapest gum now priced at £8 15s. per cwt., ex store. No advice of shipments from the source.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Dealers are quoting supplies of spot root at about 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

**WAX.**—**BEES'.**—Market is firm at the advances and supplies of most descriptions are short. Calcutta, bleached, spot, 135s.; shipment, January-February, 130s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 125s.; shipment, January-February, 120s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 125s.; shipment, 112s. 6d., c.i.f. Conakry, no spot available; shipment, 115s. per cwt., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 125s.; shipment, steady at 122s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA.**—Market remains dull. Fatty grey, spot, 156s.; afloat, 148s.; shipment, December-January, 143s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 155s.; afloat, 143s.; shipment, December-January, 140s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 210s.; f.a.q., 200s.; afloat, 195s.; shipment, December-January, 187s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, 185s. per cwt., c.i.f.

### Essential Oils, etc.

FAIR business is reported in most quarters, with prices fully steady. Shipment quotations for a number of oils are particularly strong, including Bois de rose, Madagascar clove, Australian eucalyptus, Sicilian lemon and petitgrain.

**ALMOND.**—Not much business moving, foreign rather unsteady: English-made, cwt. lots, 3s. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 7d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 3s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 7s. per lb.

**ANISE (STAR).**—Fair spot business and values tend firmer, drums are scarce. No shipment offers: spot, leads, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; tins, 3s. 1d.; drums, 2s. 11d. (if available) per lb., ex store; shipment, nominal.

**BAY.**—Some small spot business, values unchanged: 49 to 50 per cent., 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; 59 to 60 per cent., 5s. to 5s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

**BERGAMOT.**—The shipment market has been idle owing to the absence of offers from the source, but a quantity of oil is expected to be released very shortly. Fair spot supplies are now available, with the price fully steady at 11s. 6d. per lb.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Some quarters make this Brazilian oil dearer for shipment at 4s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. There are still sellers of spot from 5s., but the price tends to move up to 5s. 3d. per lb.

**CAJUPUT.**—Average demand, quoted unchanged: B.P., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

**CANANGA.**—Shipment offers at cheap figures fail to attract much business: spot, about 7s.; shipment, in the region of 6s. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities.

**CARAWAY.**—Moderate inquiry, with the Dutch oil quoted steadily to come forward; Dutch rectified, 7s. 3d.; crude, 6s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

**CASSIA.**—Shipment market remains slack; quoted at 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Good quality oil on spot is valued at 3s. 1d. and inferior oil at cheaper prices.

**CEDAR LEAF.**—Spot business quiet, with small parcels quoted at about 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

**CEDARWOOD.**—Small business, with quotations for good quantities keen: African, in drums, about 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb. American, in drums, about 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb.

**CLOVE.**—With no offers the shipment market for Madagascar is nominal at 3s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot supplies are limited and quoted dearer. English distilled oil, 4s. 9d., firm. Zanzibar distilled bud oil, 4s., in drums. Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 11d. to 4s.; smaller packings, up to 4s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—The small supplies available on spot are quoted dearer. No prompt shipment offers, and distant positions are very restricted. Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 7½d., in tins, and 1s. 7d., in drums; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 8½d., in drums, per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Shipment quotations are dearer: 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 4½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., January-February shipment. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 8d. per lb., ex store.

**GRAPE-FRUIT.**—Not much business moving. Californian oil on spot is available at about 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

**HO (SHIU).**—Fair business continues, market steady. Spot quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

**JUNIPER BERRY.**—Quiet on spot, with dealers quoting at about 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

**LAVENDER.**—Some small orders done on spot, otherwise market is dull: French, 38 to 40 per cent., ranges from 14s. 6d. to 17s. 3d. per lb., as to source and quantity, with some blended oils at cheaper prices. Lavandin is offered from 6s. to 8s. 3d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

**LEMON.**—Shipment offers of Sicilian hand-pressed oil continue in the region of 11s. 6d., c.i.f., for new crop and about 11s., c.i.f., for old crop for prompt despatch. While fair business has been done and the market is keeping quite firm, consumers are not readily paying these prices. Supplies on spot are moving slowly, with dealers asking about 11s. 6d., ex store. Machine-made oil, shipment, 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. No Californian cold-pressed or distilled, regular quality offering for shipment at the moment.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Shipment is quoted at sharp advance: spot, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; shipment, December-January 1s. 6½d.; January-February, 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

**MANDARIN.**—Shipment offers of new crop are being received at about 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities.

**NUTMEG.**—Fair amount of small business on spot. American oil, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity.

**ORANGE.**—No interest in Sicilian sweet oil. In the French Guinea oil, new crop, shippers are not offering, but it is understood there are bare sellers at 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for quantities in drums. Californian, spot, one case, 4s.; two or more cases, 3s. 10d.; small drums, 3s. 9d.; large drums, 3s. 8½d. per lb., business quiet.

**PALMAROSA.**—Fair business, market about steady. Spot, 5s. 10½d. to 6s.; shipment, 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**PATCHOULI.**—Very little inquiry on spot. Singapore oil, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Fair spot business, with Japanese sold at 5s. to 5s. 1d. per lb., as to brand. Near afloat parcels sold up to 4s. 6d., c.i.f., and distant quoted at 4s. 5d., c.i.f. Fair amount of offers of October-December from speculators, with ready buyers at 4s. 4d., and sellers now asking up to 4s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote January-March at 4s. 7½d., with re-sellers at 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. CHINESE oil on spot sells slowly at about 5s. per lb. No offers of new crop for shipment, shippers stating they are not interested in current prices. The American natural oil is quoted for shipment at about 2 dollars 30 to 45 cents per lb., c.i.f., but no interest is shown; spot supplies are offered at comparatively cheaper prices.

**PEITGRAIN.**—Most sources make shipment dearer at about 3s. 7d., c.i.f., and spot holders are now wanting 3s. 9d. for cases and up to 4s. for small lots on spot.

**ROSEMARY.**—Moderate inquiry, with spot values for Spanish oils tending steadier at about 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots on spot; practically no second-hand offerings. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, business done at 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian oil continues steady: five cases, 14s. 6d.; one case, 14s. 9d.; 7-lb. tins, 15s. 3d. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—A little better inquiry being received. Natural oil, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., as to quantity. Artificial oil at cheaper prices.

**SPIKE.**—The demand on spot has not amounted to much, but dealers' prices for good-quality Spanish oil are keeping steady at 5s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—Market remains quiet. Spot, U.S.P. oil, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.



## Commercial Notes

**MEXICAN LIME OIL TRADE.**—Shipments to the United States during September were 600 lb. Exports to the United States during 1936 (eight months) amounted to 9,736 lb., \$27,104. The value of exports during 1936 (eight months) almost equalled the value of fresh lime exports.

**ANNATTO SEED PRODUCTION.**—The total 1935-1936 (December-September) crop yielded approximately 310,000 kilos, against 200,000 in the 1934-1935 crop season. This increase is said to be the result of increased plantings by farmers. According to figures supplied by one of the principal exporters and compiled from official steamship manifests, 167,201 kilos were exported to Puerto Rico, 10,000 to Denmark, 6,755 to New York, 5,000 to France and 1,125 to Colombia. It is understood that stocks are practically nil.

**GERMAN SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR EXPORTS.**—Shipment totals for recent years, in metric tons, were as follows:—

|              |       |                    |       |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1929 .. .. . | 3,049 | 1933 .. .. .       | 1,359 |
| 1930 .. .. . | 2,181 | 1934 .. .. .       | 2,030 |
| 1931 .. .. . | 1,877 | 1935 .. .. .       | 1,052 |
| 1932 .. .. . | 1,352 | 1936 (6 months) .. | 992   |

Shipments to the United States of America for the first six months of 1936 and 1935 totalled 407 and 147 metric tons, respectively.

**U.S.A. CAMPHOR IMPORTS.**—Imports from all sources for the first nine months of 1935 and 1936 were as follows:—

|                      | 1935 (9 Months) |         | 1936 (9 Months) |         |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|                      | Lb.             | \$      | Lb.             | \$      |
| Natural, crude .. .. | 1,030,294       | 282,598 | 1,709,316       | 478,869 |
| " refined .. ..      | 980,387         | 385,046 | 750,980         | 342,519 |
| Synthetic .. ..      | 624,450         | 220,668 | 1,560,532       | 502,698 |

**SANDARAC GUM SUPPLIES.**—While no definite figures are available concerning this year's crop of sandarac gum it is stated that hardly any gum was gathered in Morocco this year. The carry-over stocks from the 1935 crop amounted to only about 25 metric tons. The small quantity was due to low prices of the gum brought about by the imposition of heavy duties and taxes imposed by the Protectorate Forestry Service. In addition, the natives who collected the gum received low wages, and on this account they have been working other crops. No preparatory work was carried on for preparing the trees for the new crop.

**U.S.A. IMPORTS OF ROTENONE PRODUCTS.**—Imports during the period January-September 1936 were as follows:—

| Source                | Derris, crude       |         | Cube, crude |        |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------|
|                       | lb.                 | \$      | lb.         | \$     |
| British Malaya .. ..  | 732,848             | 124,706 | —           | —      |
| Philippine Islands .. | 83,928              | 12,694  | —           | —      |
| Peru .. ..            | 13,880 <sup>a</sup> | 2,151   | 148,813     | 16,798 |
| Brazil .. ..          | —                   | —       | 484,722     | 32,194 |
| Venezuela .. ..       | —                   | —       | 22,750      | 1,775  |
| Colombia .. ..        | —                   | —       | 1,200       | 150    |
| China .. ..           | —                   | —       | —           | —      |
| Canada .. ..          | —                   | —       | —           | —      |
| Total .. ..           | 830,665             | 139,551 | 657,485     | 50,923 |

## London Drug Stocks

LONDON stocks at November 30, 1936, and November 30, 1935:—

| Article                        | Quantity | 1936    | 1935    |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Aloes .. ..                    | cwt.     | 180     | 51      |
| Cascara Sagrada .. ..          | tons     | 99      | 61      |
| Bees' Wax .. ..                | packages | 2,243   | 2,609   |
| Japanese Vegetable Wax ..      | cases    | 407     | 166     |
| Camphor .. ..                  | packages | 358     | 429     |
| Cardamoms .. ..                | cwt.     | 76      | 437     |
| Dragons Blood .. ..            | cases    | 172     | 126     |
| Galls, China and Japan ..      | cases    | 580     | 478     |
| Gum Acacia (all descriptions)  | packages | 11,396  | 11,396  |
| Asafetida .. ..                | cwt.     | 423     | 431     |
| Benzoïn .. ..                  | cwt.     | 846     | 746     |
| Olibanum .. ..                 | packages | 261     | 268     |
| Tragacanth .. ..               | packages | 2,425   | 4,713   |
| Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso)     | cwt.     | 140     | 71      |
| Nux Vomica .. ..               | cwt.     | Nil     | 426     |
| Rhubarb .. ..                  | cwt.     | 216     | 268     |
| Senna .. ..                    | bales    | 3,292   | 4,404   |
| Shellac .. ..                  | cases    | 123,581 | 177,953 |
| Turmeric, Bengal .. ..         | tons     | 52      | 13      |
| Turmeric, Madras, Cochin, etc. | tons     | 143     | 38      |
| Sandarac .. ..                 | packages | 135     | 119     |
| Mastic .. ..                   | packages | 27      | 15      |
| Guaiaicum .. ..                | cwt.     | 104     | 173     |
| Ammoniacum .. ..               | packages | 27      | 16      |

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1936, p. 322.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 11, 1936.)

- "NAILYSS"; "PROBA"; "NAIPOL"; for cuticle cream (48), for unmedicated dental cream (48), for nail varnish (48). By Dryva (Produits de Beauté), Ltd., Branksome Way, New Malden, Surrey. 571,451/449.
- "SWANTENIA"; for powder puffs (48). By N. & F. Kahn, Pentonville Road, London, N.1. 571,037.
- "COBARB"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. H. Corbett, Cross Lanes, Wrexham, N. Wales. 571,559.
- "TWILIGHT"; for perfumery, etc., excluding soap (48). By Potter & Moore, Ltd., Tyssen Street, London, E.8. 571,064.
- Figure of woman on black background; for toilet depilatory plasters (48). By L. J. A. Agostini, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris. 571,936.

### APPLICATION AMENDMENT

The specification for "PATRICIA" in class 48, No. 566,913, by Junger & Gebhardt A.-G., has been amended to "perfumes."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 18, 1936.)

- "SISELSTERN"; for all goods (1). By Kali-Chemie A.-G., 10 Reichstagsufer, Berlin, N.W.7. 571,017.
- "VELVEAU"; for water softeners (1). By A. Bruff, 23 High Street, Pershore, Worcestershire. 572,079.
- "THEXOL"; for insecticides, sheep dip, etc. (2). By H-G Products, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. 571,149.
- "THISTLE"; for disinfectant soap (2). By Isdale & McCallum, Ltd., Rowan Street, Paisley. 572,137. (Associated.)
- "VAN DEUZEN'S DUTCH BLOOD"; for fertilisers made from blood (2). By W. E. Prior, 13 Cavendish Avenue, Sevenoaks. 572,056.
- "BI-DUOZENE"; for disinfectants (2). By L. S. W. Southon & J. C. McNally, 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. 572,511.
- Leaf design with word "PHARMA"; for medicated preparations (3). By J. Taylor (Trongate), Ltd., 132 Trongate, Glasgow, C.I. B565,350.
- "DOMIO"; for external medicated preparations for the treatment of boils and sores (3). By H. M. Alleyn, 12A Kensington Court, London, W.8. 568,827.
- "VACOLITER"; for medicinal chemicals, excluding ointments (3). By Baxter Laboratories, Inc., 925 Waukegan Road, Glenview, Illinois, U.S.A. 569,121.
- "LEANOGIN"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By Nu-Organic Remedies, Ltd., 2 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 569,280.
- "FRAMSCO"; for medicated preparations for treatment of sea, train, air and motor sickness (3). By G. V. Miller, 5 Belle Vue Park, Sunderland. 570,899.
- "THROMSTAB"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots, Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 569,542. (Associated.)
- "CONTRAIAB"; for medicinal tablets, excluding medicines for treating constipation (3). By International Laboratories, Ltd., Smedley Street, London, S.W.8. 571,385.
- "ANJOLENE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Anjolene, Ltd., 70 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. 571,986.
- "SEAWALL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. E. Metcalfe, 104 Derby Lane, Old Swan, Liverpool. 572,183.
- "ASALCUM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. V. Dibos, 5 Roland Gardens, London, S.W.7. 572,239.
- "KELLORAY"; for liniment (3). By P. Kelly, 57 St. Barnabas Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. 572,205.
- "PROTEGAN"; "STELLOCOLL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By May & Baker, Ltd., St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. 572,240/241.
- "SAL-BANYU"; for medicines (3). By J. Heatley, Uxbridge Road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex. 572,288.
- "RU-VIVE"; for medicated bath salts (3). By Ru-Mari, Ltd., High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 572,330.
- "PREPUERIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 67 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 572,399.
- "DENIGREX"; for ointment (3). By Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd., Moor Street, Birmingham. 572,541.
- "BIOGON" and "TELMIRA"; for optical instruments (8). By C. Zeiss, Carl-Zeiss-Strasse, Jena, Germany. 572,150/151.
- "GRADIOL"; for photographic paper (39). By Ilford, Ltd., 23 Roden Street, Ilford. 570,850.



# Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

## Medicine Stamp Duties Select Committee

SIR,—With reference to your very admirable report of my examination before the Medicine Stamp Duty Select Committee, I appreciate the extreme difficulty of a shorthand writer in such circumstances getting the exact wording for each answer, and with some minor exceptions your report, so far as I can tell, adequately expresses the answers I gave.

There are two answers, however, which are not correct. On p. 684, column 1, in answer to Mr. Keeling's question "How is it that the chemists cannot make a good profit and the outside man can?" in the sixth line of my answer there appears the word "stamp" which should be "staff." On p. 685, column 2, in answer to Sir John Haslam's question "In your evidence you mentioned aspirins. Would you not admit that one could be better than another, like butter or a car?" you have inadvertently omitted the words "Do not" at the commencement. The answer should read "I do not object to a manufacturer putting his name on aspirin as an indication of quality." As the answer stands in this particular case it gives a totally erroneous impression regarding at least one house in the drug trade for which I have a very great respect, and I should be pleased if you would publish this correction.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. MALLINSON,  
Secretary.

The National Pharmaceutical Union, London, W.C.1.

SIR,—Whilst pondering over evidence given before the Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duties, something recalled to my mind an incident of some few weeks ago, when the assistant of a neighbouring hairdresser called for 4 oz. of "the best and strongest acetic acid." Whilst fondling a 20-oz. shop round containing acid. acetic. glac. (often sold here in quantity), I explained that when diluted sufficiently this was used often by fish and chip people. . . . The reply came shortly to say the boss was in a hurry, and if I could not supply he would send elsewhere, with the result he was allowed to do so. However, in about fifteen minutes a lady handed me a recipe which she said was for hair lotion, that she would return shortly, etc. On reading over the prescription I found along with a couple of other simple ingredients acid. acet. fort. 3iv., aq. ad 3vj. . . . She told me the whole story of hair, doctor, prescription and of how the hairdresser who gave her a shampoo said the recipe was so simple he would make it. . . . He needed one ingredient, but owing to the jealousy of some of the chemists he found difficulty in securing it. The lady still has her hair and scalp; the barber, I fancy, escaped mercifully. I charged 2s. for all, and said nothing to anyone concerned. This is only one instance of perhaps hundreds in my pharmaceutical career of thirty odd years. How many disasters have been averted by chemists is unknown, and I fancy the Select Committee does not want to know. The protection of the public is in my opinion only a small matter in comparison to the desire of proprietary-medicine vendors to foist their so-called remedies on the poor working classes, as they are the people who help these aristocrats of the quack medicine business to build fortunes for themselves. Little wonder the Continental countries laugh and refer to us as a nation of patent-medicine drinkers.—Yours truly,

R. J. B. (15/12).

SIR,—On receiving my copy of your last week's issue I happened to open it at the page giving portraits and particulars of the members of the Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duties (p. 671), and reading them my first thought was that out of all mentioned not one had any connexion with pharmacy. On turning to p. 679 I found you had pointed out this omission. One could imagine some of the questions were put with no previous knowledge of the conditions of retail pharmacy, of the relations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the N.P.U. to their members and to each other, or of the laws controlling them. Another impression is that at any inquiry touching on the business side of pharmacy chemists always appear to be on the defensive, as though they had to justify their position, instead of being the victims of circumstances which have depreciated their trade. In spite of the fact that the pharmacist has

to take a statutory course of training and qualification, and then has to pay registration fees for himself and his shop before he can practise, he is usually treated as if he were trying to claim some right which is not his to the detriment of others. I was pleased to read Mr. Mallinson's evidence. The instance he quoted of borax reminds me of a morning when I had a sample of borax taken for a test, and I was able to inform the inspector that it was guaranteed B.P. by the wholesale suppliers. Hardly had he left the shop when a lady asked for some borax and complained about the price because she said she could buy it cheaper at the oil shop: I ascertained it was required for a mouth wash. A proper definition of medicines and their sale would eliminate these anomalies. Like you, I am of opinion that the continued call for service should be accompanied by some consideration for the one who serves.

Yours faithfully, BIBORATE (14/12).

## P.A.T.A. Council Election

SIR,—May I, through your columns, thank all those members who recorded their votes in my favour at the recent P.A.T.A. Council election? No effort will be spared on my part to justify the confidence which has been placed in me as a representative of their interests on the retail section.

Yours faithfully,

W. SPENCER HOWELLS.

Richmond, Surrey.

SIR,—I desire to express my thanks to members of the P.A.T.A. for the confidence which they have shown in electing me once again as a member of the retail section of their Council. I assure them that I shall continue to watch very closely the business interests of the retail pharmacists in the country.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP F. ROWSELL.

Exmouth.

## Genuine Pure Vinegar

SIR,—The inferences which Mr. Sarson would have your readers draw from his letter in your issue of December 5 are about as accurate as his date. There was a suggestion of definitions for vinegar published in the "Analyst" in January 1935, but Mr. Sarson omits to state that was the result of deliberations between the Society and the Malt Vinegar Brewers' Federation—one-sided deliberations in which the pure vinegar manufacturers represented by our Association were never invited to join. It would be much more to the point to say that the legislature refused to pass a Vinegar Bill because the vinegar brewers took up the attitude of refusing to agree to the legitimate proposals of our Association as to proper definitions. The facts are that a very few public analysts hold the view which the vinegar brewers wish to be legalised, and that prosecutions are very rare. The public analysts usually content themselves with reporting that "the seller has been warned." Such warnings have no legal authority. It is only a very few public authorities who adopt the view which the vinegar brewers desire, and as a whole the authorities know perfectly well that "Vinegar" and "Table Vinegar" are proper descriptions, entirely lawful, for non-brewed vinegar. Mr. Sarson's references to the British Pharmacopœia are totally irrelevant. "Sugar of lead" carries its own contradiction as no such thing could exist literally, but "acetum scillæ" carries its own confirmation, because it is made of vinegar and of the only vinegar which allows it to keep properly, as the extraneous matter in brewed vinegar causes such a preparation to decompose. And remember, too, that the standards for drugs are not lower, but higher, than those for foods.—Yours faithfully,

THE ASSOCIATION OF  
PURE VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS,  
F. G. W. PAIGE, Secretary.

London, E.C.3.

## Comfort in Small Shops

SIR,—I was rather interested to see the opinions in respect of the most efficacious manner of heating a small shop as expressed in an article in a recent issue by a shop inspector, and was surprised to find no reference to what I have found easily the cheapest, cleanest and most satisfactory method.



My business is situate in one of the bleakest parts of the country; we have a considerable floor space; structural alterations, both exterior and interior, were carried out two or three years ago. I have had experience of both the open fire and of electricity, and would rate the former as dirty, draughty, and quite undesirable, and the latter as far too expensive. (The charge for electric power here is about an average.) I have found a small portable paraffin stove, given the requisite little attention in respect of cleaning and upkeep, by far the most economical and satisfactory method. The stove can be placed anywhere. Ours is usually at the back of the shop, behind the dispensing counter, and fully 30 ft. from the shop door. Half an hour after we open in a morning, the air in the shop is reasonably warm, however cold it is outside; there is no dirt or odour, and the number of customers who remark on the comfort and warmth, and think we must have a central heating system, is surprising. Incidentally, I might say that the shop is as nearly as possible draught-proof, which is an essential feature of the success of any heating system. Our stove, a Valor, cost us 13s. 6d. two years ago, and is still in first-rate condition; our heating costs, including fuel, wick renewals and all expenses for the twelve months covering last winter, were £2 1s. 11d.—Yours faithfully,

DINKUM, YORKSHIRE (3/12).

SIR,—In your article on "The Wider Industrial Toxicology" in a recent issue you deal with Mr. R. H. Hyde's address on welfare work among employees. On p. 595 of the same issue it is reported that the Home Secretary was asked a question about the alleged unsatisfactory inspection under the Shops Acts. Many firms employing numbers of workers now provide supervision and treatment of some kind in accordance with their size, from simple first-aid units to full-time doctors and nurses; but for shops this is not practicable. The new Regulations require certain provisions to be made for the comfort of shop assistants, but if inspection is inadequate these will not be carried out, and in many small shops it is difficult to see how they can be. The shop assistant is exposed to much risk of illness; he or she has to travel to work in all weathers, sometimes arriving at the shop wet and standing all day in damp clothes and boots, often with the shop door open and inadequate heating. Too far from home to return to meals and not able to afford a full lunch out, the shop assistant has to make a mid-day meal from something brought in his pocket or from a cup of tea and a bun; and unlike the factory worker, who finishes at 5 or 6 o'clock, his day does not end till 8 p.m. or later.—Yours etc.,

TOXICOLITE (23/11):

SIR,—I sympathise with Xrayser for his sufferings in a cold shop (*C. & D.*, December 5, p. 636), for I had a similar experience during my apprenticeship. There was no stove or heating apparatus of any kind, the shop door was always open and there were two glass doors behind the dispensing counter; in addition to this the shop was on a corner. When it is remembered that in those days the closing hour was 10 p.m. one can realise the condition of the apprentices who had to stand there from 8 a.m. But my next situation was worse, for in addition to similar discomforts there was an open trap in the floor with a ladder to the cellar, in the rear of which was a large grating for ventilation. On a cold winter's day with a north-east wind blowing we had no difficulty in realising that the shop was well ventilated.—I am, etc.,

FRIGIDUS (7/12).

#### Pharmacists and Anti-Gas Precautions

SIR,—The conclusion of the Home Office and the Pharmaceutical Society that in the event of air raids pharmacists will be of most use in their pharmacies (*C. & D.*, December 5, p. 656) does not lead one to expect there will be any official organisation of their services or recognition of their ability. At the same time, it is incumbent on every pharmacist to render himself familiar with the best means of protection and the various methods of decontamination, so that he can answer the inquiries of customers correctly, although he is not likely to get any more credit for this than he does for replies to the other questions which are put to him daily. I am rather sceptical about the probability of local authorities drawing their supplies from local chemists; it is not their usual practice, tenders being given to manufacturers direct. If the

Society has envisaged a first-aid service provided by pharmacists independently, now is the time to organise it and to get it into working order.—Yours truly,

ANTI-GAS (8/12).

#### Sunday Closing

SIR,—The discussion by the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch on the effects of the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act (*C. & D.*, December 5, p. 642) is the first full debate on this subject which I have seen reported; it will no doubt be discussed by associations all over the country, as it is a problem which should not be left to be settled according to individual ideas with the result that no two districts would be served alike. From the chemists' point of view it is the first opportunity we have had of securing a legitimate Sunday rest, and if we can only agree on the method of working it can be accomplished and at the same time meet the requirements of the Act and not inconvenience any demand for a public service. Obviously the first way out of the difficulty would be to establish a rota, a system which is working satisfactorily in many districts on the early closing day. In towns of any size this would only come round at intervals of a few weeks, and the duty could be taken by the proprietor, or where there was a branch the compensatory time off for the manager would not be so awkward to arrange as if the pharmacy were open every Sunday. In places so small that there is only one pharmacy either there is no Sunday opening or the chemist makes his own arrangements for the supply of urgent medicines. There are a few special pharmacies with such large private dispensing practices that a Sunday service is indispensable, but businesses of this type usually employ more than one qualified assistant, so that the arrangement of the duties would be easy, and they would not affect other pharmacies if a rota were instituted. One statement at the meeting was that 25 per cent. of the chemists lived over their premises and so were available for urgent prescriptions, but to rely on this is to condemn the chemist to remain in his house unwarrantably. It is to be hoped that the same difficulty will not arise in interpreting what may be sold as medicine as there has been on the early closing day.—Faithfully yours,

ROTARIST (7/12).

## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

#### Appreciations

I greatly appreciate the help you have given me; I have passed the information on to our client, and hope business may result.—B. S. C. (13/8).

Once again we are obliged to you for your courtesy and willingness to supply information, which in this case has been very useful to our client, thus keeping business in a practical way.—R. A. S. (26/10).

As I have sold my business . . . I shall no longer need to be a subscriber for *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of its real value to pharmacists generally but especially to those who are in personal business. I have found it a great help from my student days (with its samples of salts for analysis) to the present time with its up-to-date details that concern the daily routine of the hard-working chemist.—A. D. H. (7/12).

"A Handbook to Pharmacy" . . . should find itself alongside Ayrton's Price List on the chemist's bookshelf. . . . This "Handbook to Pharmacy" has many helpful ways of turning price-list goods into pharmacy sales. The preface indicates that—"this little work has been compiled with the purpose of assisting in the answering of the thousand-and-one questions and difficulties which arise at disconcerting moments." Is a hypodermic injection "a medicine for the internal treatment of human ailments" under the Poison Rules, 1935? Yes, it is, but a mouth wash is not, *vide* page 176. Or on the executive side of business. You are considering extra qualified help in a pharmacy paying a rent of £100: how is this likely to affect your labour charges as distinct from maintenance overheads? . . . —From the December 1936 "Additions and Alterations" issued by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.



## Dispensing Notes

### Chloral Hydrate and Nitroglycerin

SIR,—I should be glad to have your opinion on the following:—

|                  |    |    |    |    |        |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Chloral hyd.     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iss.  |
| Liq. trinitrini  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ℥xvj.  |
| Ac. phosph. dil. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iss.  |
| Ext. cinch. liq. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij.   |
| Aq. chlorof.     | .. | .. | .. | ad | 3viij. |

Yours truly,  
F. W. D. (30/7).

[We have experimentally investigated this formula and find no change in the chloral hydrate and nitroglycerin in the presence of phosphoric acid, for that is what your query amounts to. It is true that small quantities of inorganic acids are apt to hydrolyse esters like glyceryl nitrate, but this would only occur on boiling. Phosphoric acid is a stable non-oxidising acid, and we think this mixture would keep a considerable time, although not indefinitely. The glyceryl trinitrate, being insoluble in water, separates, but will get shaken up with the cinchona precipitate. In our opinion, liq. trinitrin. should always be prescribed in tablets.]

### Fermentation in an Electuary

SIR,—We have had some trouble with the following electuary:—Potassium chlorate, guaiacol carbonate, camphor flowers, potassium nitrate, liquorice, aniseed, locust meal, sugar and treacle. There is a certain amount of gas given out causing the electuary to swell up. If you can help us by advice as to the cause of the gassing we should be much obliged.

Yours faithfully,  
W. S. C. (4/12).

[The obvious cause of the fermentation is the presence of sugar and treacle and the relative proportions would throw some light on it, but that is not stated. Using the proper proportions of sugar and treacle, and the whole boiled down (adding the camphor, etc., when cold) to produce a well-made confection, it would be possible to keep it without the aid of a preservative, but presumably this is a mechanical mixture. In that case the preservative that will give satisfaction is solution of formaldehyde. Formalin is prohibited in milk (although it is not a good preservative of proteins unless added to excess) because it is an article of food in regular consumption, but that does not apply here. To every ounce of the treacle add one to two minims of liq. formaldehydi, thoroughly mix, then use to make the paste.]

### A Phenobarbitone Deposit

SIR,—Would you kindly inform us if the following prescription can be made up without a deposit forming? If not, could you tell us the composition of any deposit formed?

|                     |     |     |     |           |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Sod. phenobarb.     | ... | ... | gr. | viiij.    |
| Liq. peptic. B.P.C. | ... | ... | ... | 3ij.      |
| Sod. bromid.        | ... | ... | ... | 3iv.      |
| Liq. arsen.         | ... | ... | ... | ℥xlviij.  |
| Papain.             | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. 9ij. |
| Tr. gent. co.       | ... | ... | ... | 3ij.      |
| Aq.                 | ... | ... | ad  | 3viij.    |

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. B. (24/11).

[The phenobarbitone, rendered a little less crystalline than usual by the presence of protein matters, is precipitated. As there is a full dose of papain present, which acts both in acid and alkaline media, it would be therapeutically justifiable to neutralise the hydrochloric acid of the liq. pepticus just before addition, leaving it to the natural hydrochloric acid of the stomach to supply the deficiency, and also leaving the papain to carry on the good work. The hydrochloric acid of the liq. pepticus reacts with the sodium phenobarbitone liberating the very insoluble acid radicle. This course, would, however, require the consent of the prescriber. As in certain circumstances this mixture might be dangerous we think this consent would be readily given.]

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

M. K. (11/12).—SEED FOR BUDGERIGARS.—The following is a formula for a general seed mixture suitable for budgerigars:—

|                      |     |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Spanish canary seed  | ... | ... | 2 parts |
| Italian white millet | ... | ... | 1 part  |
| Finest Indian millet | ... | ... | 1 part  |

J. D. R. (30/11).—CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The law requiring assistants to be compensated for working when the shop is normally closed does not come into force until May 1. These requirements were fully explained in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 26, p. 360. Until that date the law remains unaltered so far as assistants' time is concerned. Under the Early Closing Act, you are required to exhibit a notice to the fact that medicines only are sold, as you are no doubt aware.

E. H. B. (12/12).—COUGH BALSAM.—We have no knowledge of the original preparation, but possibly the following formula will meet your requirements:—

|                     |     |     |         |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Oxymellis scillæ    | ... | ... | lb. ix. |
| Syr. papaveris alb. | ... | ... | lb. ij. |
| Syr. ribis nig.     | ... | ... | lb. ij. |
| Tr. camph. co.      | ... | ... | ℥xvj.   |
| Vin. ipecac.        | ... | ... | 3viij.  |
| Tr. opii            | ... | ... | 3viij.  |
| Chloroformi         | ... | ... | 3ss.    |
| Spt. vini rect.     | ... | ... | 3ij.    |
| Inf. lini co.       | ... | ... | 3xx.    |

Dose: Adult, one teaspoonful three or four times a day, and two teaspoonfuls at bedtime; fourteen years and upwards, one teaspoonful; seven years and upwards, forty drops; four years and upwards, thirty drops; three years and upwards, twenty drops; to be taken either alone or in a little water three or four times a day.

#### For the infusion

|                                     |     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Sem. lini cont.                     | ... | ... | 3j.  |
| Rad. glycyrrh. decort. incis. cont. | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Aqua bullientis                     | ... | ... | 3xx. |

J. C. (14/12).—FRIAR'S BALSAM ESSENCE.—We do not know of any preparation sold under this name for use in confectionery, but probably the liquor for tincture (1 to 3) would meet your customer's requirements.

H. F. (11/12).—MOP POLISH.—The following formula would serve as a basis for making a floor and furniture oil such as you require:—

|                          |     |     |              |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Linseed oil              | ... | ... | 70 per cent. |
| Oil of turpentine        | ... | ... | 10 per cent. |
| Terebene                 | ... | ... | 5 per cent.  |
| Cedarwood oil            | ... | ... | 5 per cent.  |
| Kerosene                 | ... | ... | 5 per cent.  |
| Essential oil of camphor | ... | ... | 5 per cent.  |
| Aniline orange           | ... | ... | to colour.   |

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

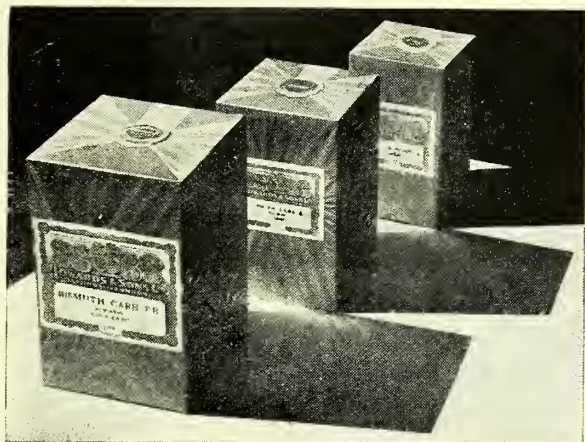
Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," December 18, 1886

### Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference

Endeavours have frequently been made to inaugurate a conference of the pharmacists of the Australasian Colonies; these have been finally attended with success, and in the last week of October a dozen gentlemen, representing the various societies, met in Melbourne to discuss topics relating to pharmaceutical politics. This Conference, it should be understood, is in no sense similar to the Conference which British pharmacists annually attend. . . . The delegates were such in fact as well in mere name. They were deputed by the various societies which they represented to express generally their views, and each one, therefore, spoke with some sort of authority. But the authorisation was not complete. No one was bound by any resolution arrived at. . . . In calling a conference of pharmaceutical delegates in Melbourne, the intention was apparently to pave the way towards a federated Pharmaceutical Society.





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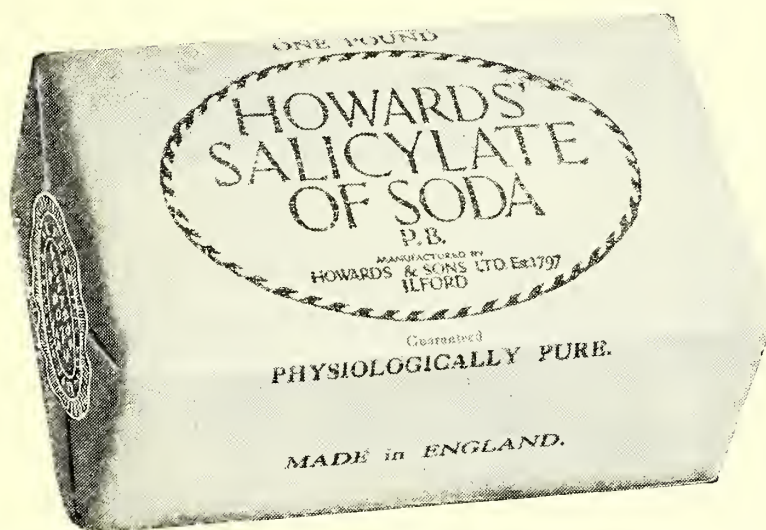
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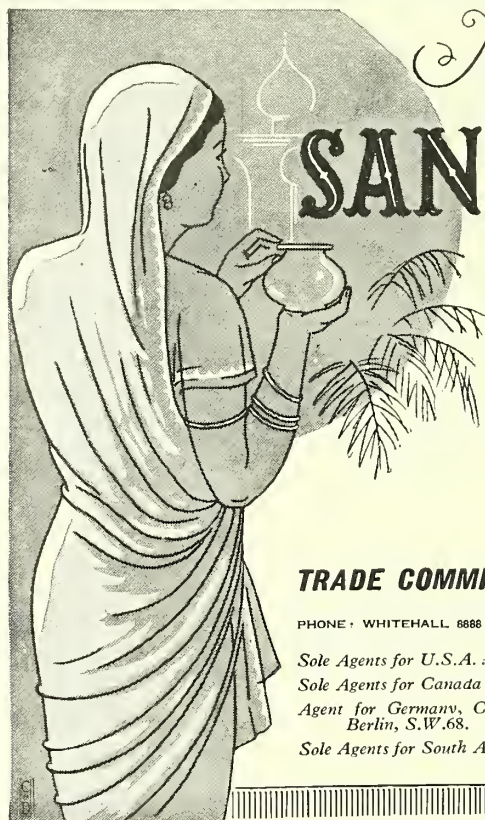


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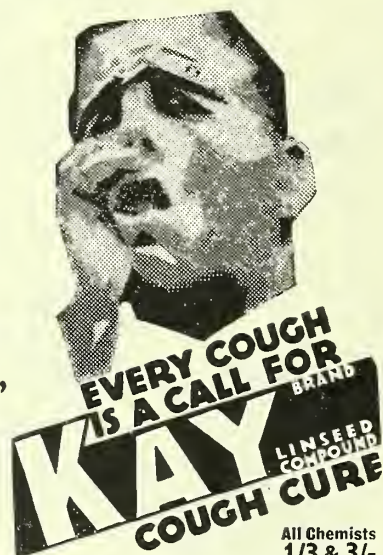
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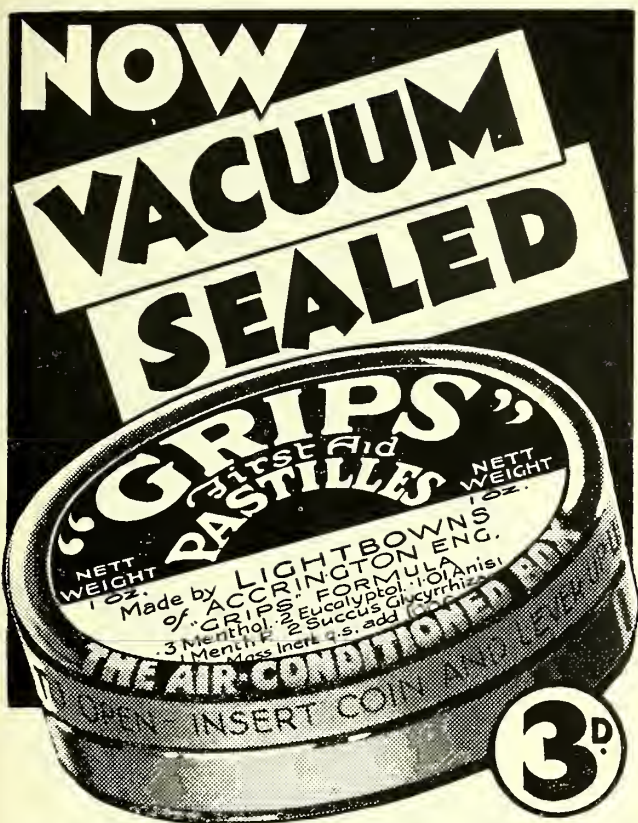


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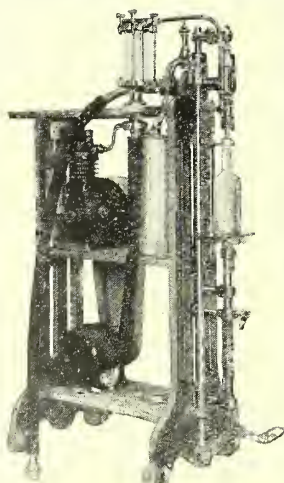
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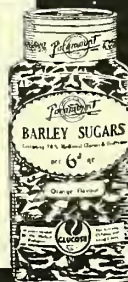
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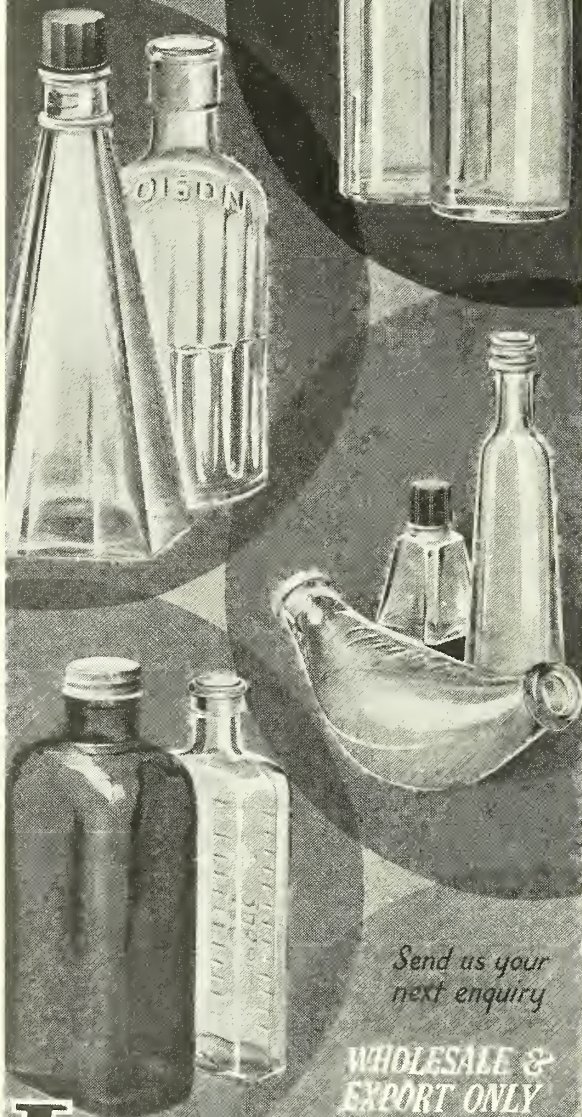
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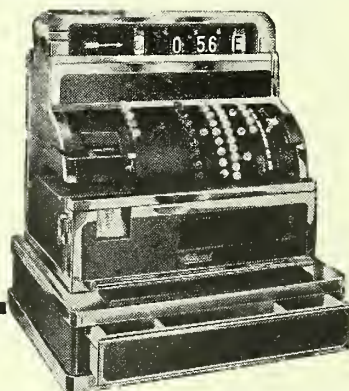
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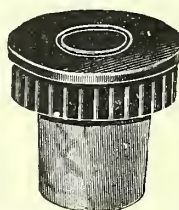
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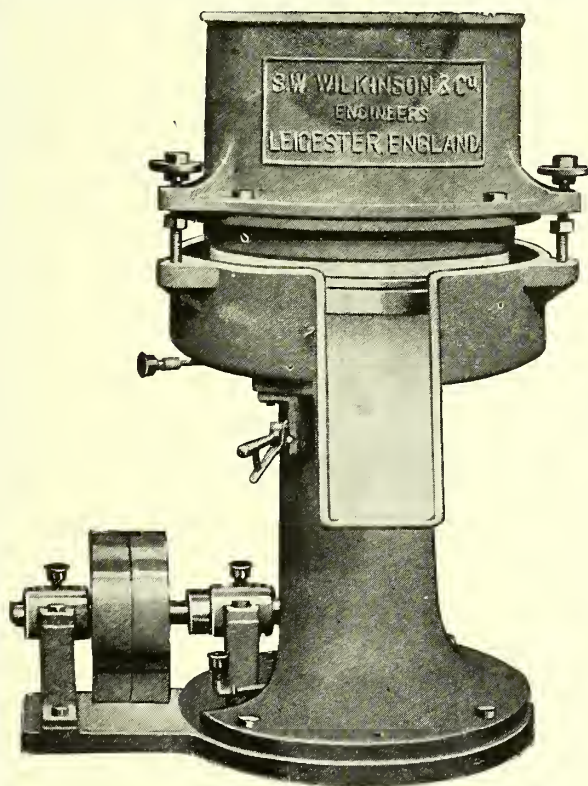
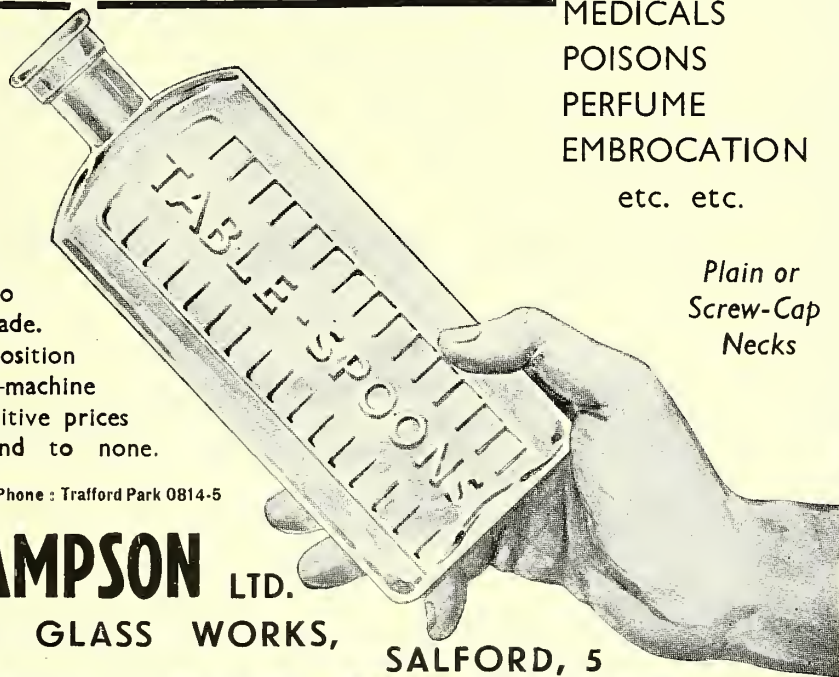
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Representatives and Staff of The  
**LONDON RUBBER COMPANY**

wish you all

**A Merry Christmas  
and a  
Prosperous New Year**

*They take this opportunity of thanking you  
for having kept them so busy during 1936.*

**THE LONDON RUBBER COMPANY**

Elarco House, 221 Old Street, London, E.C.1

Factory: Hackney, E.9

BRITISH THROUGHOUT — CAPITAL, LABOUR, ENTERPRISE



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

DECEMBER 19,  
• 1936 •

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Will advertisers please note that all advertisements for the Dec. 26th Supplement should reach this office not later than First Post on

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd**

*Any advertisements received after this will be inserted in the issue of January 2nd, 1937*

### ORRIDGE & CO.

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION

We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1. CRICKLEWOOD.—Middle and Good-Class General Retail Business; well established; takings present rate £50 per week; modern living accommodation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; property can be purchased or leased at reasonable rental; price of business £1,350, all at, or alternatively £450 plus stock and fixtures at valuation; ill-health reason for disposal.

2.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Light Retail Business, run under management; takings last year, £2,800; gross profit approaches £1,000; small living accommodation over; valuable stock and extraordinarily nice fixtures; rent only £75 per annum; long lease; price all at £1,750, or valuation terms entertained.

3.—EDGWARE.—General Retail Business offering scope for increase; turnover present rate £40 per week; lock-up shop; rent £150 per annum; stock and fixtures worth £600; long lease; price, £1,000 all at, or near offer.

4.—GREENWICH (DEATH VACANCY).—Excellent opportunity to purchase old-established Business for £125; living accommodation over; rent only £60 per annum; valuable stock and fixtures; must be sold forthwith; further details upon application.

5.—CROYDON (NEAR).—Middle and Working-class Business; takings average about £65 per month; living accommodation available if required; low rental; attractive shop; well fitted and stocked; price all at £475.

6.—LONDON, W.2.—Main road Middle-class Business with excellent Panel, over £300 per annum; takings nearly £1,900 per annum; net profit to managing proprietor £500 per annum; stock worth £450; fixtures £250; price all at £1,150, or valuation terms entertained.

7.—TOOTING.—Main road Business for sale; scope for increase under energetic management; present takings £20 per week; valuable sublets; new modern double shop-front; living accommodation available if required; price £600 all at, or valuation of stock and fixtures only.

8.—SOUTHALL.—Light Retail Business taking about £40 per week plus Panel; beautifully fitted Pharmacy; very well stocked; reasonable rental for position occupied; modern living accommodation; price £1,250 all at, or valuation terms entertained.

9.—BATTERSEA (DEATH VACANCY).—General Retail Business; net profit to managing proprietor £5-£6 per week; valuable stock and adequate fixtures; new lease at £95 per annum; price £450 all at or near offer.

10.—HENDON.—Ill-health reason for disposal of Light Retail Business with sub-Post Office attached; net profit at least £200 per

annum; very nice living accommodation over; stock and fixtures worth £400; inclusive price £350 all at.

11.—LANCASHIRE.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns for last completed financial year nearly £3,700; stock worth about £1,000; excellent living accommodation; property for sale; further details upon application.

12.—BLACKPOOL.—Quick Cash Retail Business; turnover for last completed financial year £1,750; net profit £350; mahogany fixtures; stock worth at least £400; price £850 all at, or £450 for Fixtures and Goodwill, plus Stock at valuation.

13.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Old-established Business taking about £1,500 per annum; excellent position occupied; price for Goodwill, fixtures and fittings £500 plus stock at valuation; Lease 15 years at £225 per annum, rising to £250 per annum; further details upon application.

14.—SOUTHAMPTON (DEATH VACANCY).—Old-established Business; takings about £500 per annum; good profits to manager proprietor; substantial Panel; rent only £35 per annum; stock and fixtures worth about £300; very comfortable living accommodation; no reasonable offer refused.

15.—WALLASEY (DEATH VACANCY).—Family Retail Business in late Proprietor's hands 20 years; returns over £1,000 per annum; net profit £300-£350 per annum; double-fronted shop very nicely fitted and well stocked; nice living accommodation over with bathroom, etc.; price required for property £1,350, practically all of which can be raised on mortgage; price of business £650.

16.—MANCHESTER.—Good Middle-class Business; established over 50 years; takings present rate £1,000 per annum; scope for increase; net profit about £225 per annum; nice stock which could be lowered to suit purchaser; large and commodious living accommodation over; rent only £60 per annum; price £100 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

17.—BIRMINGHAM.—Good-class Family Retail Business occupying valuable site; takings last completed financial year £1,580; good profits; stock worth about £600; excellent living accommodation; accountant's figures available; offers invited.

18.—HEREFORDSHIRE.—Country Retail Business with Agricultural, Photographic, etc.; established about 100 years; returns approximately £2,000 per annum; stock and fixtures worth about £1,300; nice living accommodation; rent only £60 per annum; price £1,500 all at, or valuation terms entertained.

## Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants.



# ERNEST J. GEORGE & Co.

**Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London,**

Telephone Nos. : Holborn 7406 & 7407 (2 lines)

**W.C.1**

**15 Bridge Street, Walsall** Telephone: Walsall 3774

**Lancashire and District Representative: Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone: Great Moor 2405**

*Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.*

(C1) LONDON, N.W. (OUTER SUBURB).—Good-class retail business, occupying prominent position in busy main thoroughfare; turnover for current year, which ends shortly, will approximate £3,000 per annum; up-to-date flat with three bedrooms, at present sub-let; excellent scope for further increase, as the district is still in course of development; rent £250; price £1,950, or very near offer.

(C2) SURREY (HALF AN HOUR FROM WATERLOO).—Good-class family and dispensing business entirely unopposed; living accommodation; rent £70 per annum; lease 21 years; net profit for last financial year, £447; genuine reason for selling; price £975 including stock approximately £500; private house available also if required.

(C3) LONDON, WEST.—Good-class retail business (lock-up), with heavy photographic trade during summer months; rapidly increasing turnover, which for the last financial year amounted to £2,506; net profit, £429; rent £85; price £1,100, including stock £500.

(C4) BAYSWATER (NEAR).—Good-class family business, occupying main position; turnover approximately £2,200 per annum, with definite scope for further development; well stocked and fitted; very reasonable overheads; price approximately £2,000; Bankers' references required.

(C5) MANCHESTER.—Good profit-earning business, situated in populous residential area; now doing at the rate of approximately £2,000 per annum, plus N.H.I., which averages between 550 and 600 scripts monthly; rent £68, including excellent house with all conveniences; lease 21 years; price about £1,550.

(C6) STREATHAM.—Main-road Pharmacy, prominently situated in middle-class residential area; turnover for last financial year, £1,365, with scope for considerable further increase; living accommodation, including bathroom; rent £150; price for quick sale £650 all-at; excellent opportunity.

(C7) MIDDLESEX (NEAR TO NORTH LONDON).—Good-class family business with up-to-date flat above, occupying main-road position, and situated in growing district; present returns approximately £1,300 per annum, but these figures can be increased materially; no near opposition; price approximately £850, including stock and fixtures £700.

(C8) SUSSEX.—Old-style Pharmacy, established 1787, offering scope and opportunities to a chemist with the right type of personality, etc.; present returns are comparatively small, but the business is capable of early resuscitation; premises beautifully fitted, mostly in Chippendale; excellent living accommodation; capital requirements not considerable.

(C9) CHESHIRE.—Unopposed country business occupying excellent position; turnover for 1935-36 financial year, £1,550 approximately,

**Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates. Agency for locums, managers, etc.**

## THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LIMITED

(Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department)

KIMBERLEY HOUSE, and at EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,  
Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.1 a Bixteth St., LIVERPOOL.

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. Tels.: CITY 3691 (4 lines).

VALUATIONS, SALES OF BUSINESSES, STOCKTAKINGS.  
Enquiries Invited.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**BEVERLEY, E. YORKS.**—Old-established Retail Business for Sale owing to death of proprietor; excellent position; reasonable rent; turnover approximately £1,200 per annum; stock and fixtures valued for probate at £435; price, all at, £500. For further particulars apply John Cooper, Solicitor, Beverley.

**BIRMINGHAM SUBURB.**—M.P.S., ailing and unable to give efficient control, offers Business; established 30 years; £1,600-£1,700 returns; at valuation. 186/1, Office of this Paper.

**BURY, LANCs.**—Death vacancy; corner shop; main road, industrial district; turnover £450 plus N.H.I. (average 500 scripts per month); good living accommodation, bath, etc.; all rates and electric light 11s. weekly; cheap for quick sale; widow leaving district; good scope for developments. 190/23, Office of this Paper.

**KENT BOUNDARY.**—Excellent opportunity for private Chemist to acquire well-fitted, well-stocked Pharmacy at moderate figure; long lease, low rent; no near opposition; business increasing; owner leaving drug trade and willing to sell at a sacrifice for cash; first offer near £700 secures. 190/22, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER DISTRICT.**—Beautifully fitted Pharmacy, corner premises, on busy main road, amongst a population of 9,000 and a new estate also of over 3,000; takings are increasing weekly; reason for disposal, too far from main shop; price £500 for stock and fixtures only; great opportunity for a good business builder. 190/35, Office of this Paper.

**SEVENOAKS (Residential District).**—A golden opportunity for obtaining a business (Drug Stores); suitable for beginner; full particulars and every investigation invited; no triflers. 190/12, Office of this Paper.

and steadily increasing; good living accommodation, with all conveniences; rent £52; price £920, including stock approximately £650.

(C10) BEDFORDSHIRE TOWN.—Two businesses, preferably for sale jointly, but separate transactions may be considered; present returns approximately £37 and £27 per week respectively; both rapidly increasing; good living accommodation in one instance, the other premises being lock-up; reasonable prices; further details to genuine enquirers upon application.

(C11) LIVERPOOL.—Middle-class business which, owing to ill health, has not been adequately exploited for some time past; turnover for last financial year approximately £800; rent £52, including living accommodation with bathroom, etc.; price £400/£450 all-at, part of which could remain.

(C12) LONDON, NORTH (OUTER SUBURB).—Attractive modern lock-up Pharmacy with sub-post office; turnover for last financial year, £1,700 approx. plus P.O. salary; good scope for further increase, as the proprietor has been handicapped for some time past owing to indifferent health; price £1,150 or reasonable offer.

(C13) LONDON, N.—Complete set of solid mahogany fixtures with utensils, for immediate disposal; must be sold quickly, and best offer will be accepted.

(C14) BERKSHIRE.—Steady family and dispensing business, which is very easily worked; average returns under management approximately £1,100 per annum; good living accommodation with garden and garage; rent £100; lease 14 years; price £550 or near offer; owner retiring.

(C15) LEICESTER.—Old-established lock-up pharmacy, occupying prominent position in busy thoroughfare; present returns upwards of £1,500 per annum, with scope for considerable further increase; reasonable rental and purchase price.

(C16) CHESHIRE.—Attractive and well-fitted lock-up Pharmacy, offering scope for considerable further increase, situated in town with population of approximately 18,000; turnover for 1935-36, £1,600; rent £60; stock and fixtures estimated at £850; price all-at £1,000.

(C17) TWICKENHAM (NEAR).—Good-class business (lock-up) showing steadily increasing returns, at present at the rate of approximately £1,200 per annum; rent £50; rates approximately £15; no Sunday or half-holiday duty; price approximately £550, to include stock £250.

(C18) EAST END.—Good profit-earning business, which has been in the hands of the present family for the past 38 years; turnover for last financial year, £2,171; gross profit £989; property can be purchased, or a lease may be considered at a reasonable rental; living accommodation with bathrooms; price by negotiation.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Established over a century; owner retiring owing to ill-health; corner shop in main artery to city; at valuation of stock and fixtures; small stock; rent £60; lease if required. Apply George Carr & Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Perfumers, Wilkinson Lane, Sheffield.

**SOUTH-EAST COAST.**—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business in growing residential and holiday resort; death vacancy; freehold premises, few doors from Post Office; excellent living accommodation; average turnover £3,100; quick sale essential. 293/595, Office of this Paper.

**CASH Drug Store for Sale** in prosperous district in Nottingham; fine position; good living accommodation; profit averages £7 10s. per week; splendid opportunity for smart man; owner going abroad; no reasonable offer refused. 190/1, Office of this Paper.

**FOR SALE.**—Branch Pharmacy in rapidly growing suburb; established 18 months and averaging under manager about £17 weekly; assured increase under personal supervision; part of flat sub-let to doctor; pleasant healthy locality, Wiltshire town; Kodak and Selo Agencies; genuine reason for sale; all details to serious inquirers. 191/1, Office of this Paper.

**TO BE SOLD** as going concern, old-established Business (55 years) in the Provinces, including freehold and leasehold property, large area, 760 square yards; capable of considerable expansion by those who may have the command of capital. 190/33, Office of this Paper.

**VERY** Old-established light Retail Business in main road, London, S.W., for Sale, through ill health; returns for past 3 years average £1,450 per annum, net profit, including sublet, £460; the business includes a lucrative proprietary of world-wide reputation; rent and rates covered by sublet; price £950 or valuation. Apply 190/2, Office of this Paper.

## PREMISES FOR SALE.

**GROWING DISTRICTS—GLOWING PROSPECTS.**—An excellent position is available for Chemist and Druggist's Business at each of the following estates: Orpington, Hayes and Eltham, S.E.9, in important self-contained shopping centres; each shop complete with spacious self-contained modern flat over; to let or for sale; reasonable trade restrictions; shop front included. Write at once to 293/592, Office of this Paper.



**PREMISES TO LET.**

**N**EW Chemist's Shop in Western Suburb and in fast-developing area, complete with shop front; all fixtures and fittings in burr walnut; living accommodation; reasonable rental or can be purchased. Apply Harris (Contractors), Ltd., 302 Bath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Telephone: 2772.

**AGENCIES.**

**E**XCLUSIVE Agencies throughout the Empire (separately for each country) offered to one reputable firm of Buying Agents in each territory by old-established firm whose advertised preparations are of world-wide reputation. Write 190/18, Office of this Paper.

**SITUATIONS OPEN.****RETAIL (HOME).**

6s. for 40 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**DERBY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**

Have a Vacancy for

**LADY ASSISTANT,**

Age 24 to 35, to deal with a recently developed Surgical Appliance Section of their Drug Department. *Pharmacy experience essential* (Unqualified). Must be adaptable. Permanency. Short Hours. No extra duty. Write, stating age, height, experience, Salary required, and enclose Photograph, to

Secretary,

Co-operative Society, Ltd.,

Albion Street,

Derby.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Assistant (male) (under 30) for brisk Retail and Dispensing; also part-time Qualified man three or four afternoons and evenings weekly; in each case state age, height, details of experience. 190/5, Office of this Paper.

**S**LOUGH, BUCKS.—Junior Assistant or Improver (male) required; must be accurate Dispenser. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, to Manager, Wood's Pharmacy, 37 High Street, Slough, Bucks.

**A**SSISTANT (over 30), single, male, for high-class Pharmacy; good Dispenser and Window-dresser; give full particulars and salary required first letter. Balkwills, Chemists, 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

**A**T ONCE.—Unqualified Lady Assistant required, with all-round experience in Retail Pharmacy; permanency; state age, experience, salary required and enclose photograph, which will not be returned; applications not answered in a few days respectfully declined. "Chemist," 456 High Road, Streatham, S.W.16.

**C**HEMIST-OPTICIAN, male, qualified in both branches, J.C.Q.O., required as Head Assistant in Central Pharmacy. Applications, stating age, wage required, and experience, together with copies of testimonials (not returnable), to reach the Secretary, Lincoln Co-operative Society, Ltd., Free School Lane, Lincoln, not later than Wednesday, December 23, 1936.

**J**ANUARY 4, 1937.—Unqualified Assistant (male) required; permanency; sound Dispensing experience essential. Write (giving telephone number, if any), giving full particulars as to age, height, experience and salary required, to Dobson, Chemist, 321 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, N.12.

**J**UNIOR Assistant required for smart modern shop for Dispensing and Counter; must be smart and efficient. Apply A. & N. Catto, Ltd., 391 Mile End Road, E.3.

**J**UNIOR Unqualified Assistant, male, young, required for January 4; capable Dispenser, Counterman and Window-dresser; of smart appearance. Apply personally or by letter to C. R. Jones, 182 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

**L**ADY M.P.S. to commence early in New Year; North London. Kindly reply, stating age, salary, experience, etc., 190/10, Office of this Paper.

**L**ADY M.P.S. wanted; recently Qualified. State age, salary and experience to 190/19, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER, Qualified; S.E. district; business doing small turnover present; N.H.I. and General Retail; state terms (weekly), which must be moderate; salary increasing as business grows; commence duties Monday after Christmas; apply with full particulars earliest. 190/32, Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACY.—Female Assistant required; must have had general Pharmaceutical and shop experience. Apply in writing, stating age and experience, to the Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 113 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Endorse envelope "Pharmacy." NOTE.—Canvassing of members of the General Committee or Officials will disqualify.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist wanted; good references essential. Apply personally for interview, Rays, 82 Lower Marsh, Waterloo, S.E.1.

**Q**UALIFIED Dispenser (male or female) required to Dispense at the Heathfields Municipal Hospital, Ipswich, and the Outdoor Dispensary, Tower Street, Ipswich; 4-5 hours daily; salary £23 per week. Apply, stating age and experience, to Chief Officer, Public Assistance Department, 19 Tower Street, Ipswich.

**Q**UALIFIED, elderly not objected to, for two or three evenings a week; duties very light; would suit semi-retired; Harrow district; state terms and usual particulars. 190/7, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Manageress; experienced; capable at Counter and Window-dressing; medium-class business; London suburbs; commission on increased turnover; light duties; age, experience and salary required. 190/9, Office of this Paper.

**T**AYLORS DISPENSING CHEMISTS have several vacancies for Young Women with previous experience of Chemist's Business. Apply, giving full details, to Retail Staff Manager, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

**U**NQUALIFIED male Assistant or Improver required about January 14, outdoor; full particulars, please, in first letter. Cecil Norman, 15 Montpellier Walk, Cheltenham.

**V**ACANCY for Qualified Chemist capable of taking sole charge of branch shop. Write, giving full particulars, previous experience, age, etc., to 293/594, Office of this Paper.

**V**ACANCY will occur on January 11, 1937, for a Permanent Senior Assistant (28-30), married; must possess first-class Dispensing, Toilet and Photographic experience and be able to furnish highest credentials. Gregorys, Chemists, 75 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

**W**ANTED.—Two Lady Assistants, with good experience Counter and Window-dressing, no Dispensing, for Watford and St. Albans. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and wages required, to The United Medicine Co., 111 Leavesden Road, Watford.

**W**ANTED.—Unqualified Assistant (about 25) by December 28; single; quick and reliable Dispenser; when replying, please state age, experience, salary required. Emery, 237 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants (30 miles from London).

**WHOLESALE.**

# FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN REQUIRED—

for high-class Beauty Preparations. Widely advertised. Only those with first-class experience and connexion need apply. Write stating age, terms required and experience in confidence to Box 293/591, Office of this Paper.

**A**T ONCE, for large Manufacturing Chemists, Qualified Live-wire Men to call upon Doctors and Chemists; good salary and commission: excellent territories vacant in New Year; splendid prospects for sound men. Full details, 292/580, Office of this Paper.

**L**ARGE Firm of Manufacturing Chemists with established connexions require Representative, preferably a Scot, to take over London territory; must have proved selling record; good salary plus commission; excellent prospects for suitable applicant; car provided. Apply 189/4, Office of this Paper.



**REQUIRED FOR SCOTLAND.**—The services of a young Scottish Pharmacist as Representative by a well-known London firm. No candidates should apply unless Qualified, unmarried, not over 27, well educated and with some knowledge of modern Therapeutics. Apply with recent photograph if possible, stating age, height and all particulars, 293/593, Office of this Paper.

**SALESMAN** required by Scottish Wholesale Chemists; state age, experience and connexion. 191/2, Office of this Paper.

**TABLET COMPRESSOR.**—Young Man wanted with knowledge of machines. Full particulars, with wages required, 292/583, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED.**—Factory Manageress to supervise under Manager approximately 100 girls in Cosmetic Factory; previous experience desirable. Apply, giving full particulars, 190/13, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED** for large Manufacturing Chemists, thoroughly experienced Works Manager for Pharmaceutical Products and Chemists' packed lines; must be experienced Buyer and acquainted with all modern Manufacturing Machinery; experience of staff control, etc. 293/590, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE, Midland Area.**—Assistant Manager required, early 1937, for small house; must have a profound knowledge of the trade, packing, and compounding of specialities, and able to control staff; state experience, salary, which will be treated in closest confidence. Box 185/4, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**A.**—**QUALIFIED** (27), single, requires position as Manager; Company and Private experience; capable, trustworthy; highest references; free after holidays; temporary post considered. Green, 2 Troutbeck Road, New Cross Gate, S.E.14.

**A** **QUALIFIED** Man (29), single, with wide experience, well educated, seeks change; Manager or Assistant. 190/21, Office of this Paper.

**A** **F**TER CHRISTMAS.—Experienced Dispenser and Assistant desires permanency in good-class business, London; thorough knowledge of Pharmacy; tall, single; interview. "Ciba," 40 Woodfield Drive, Gidea Park, Romford, Essex.

**A** **S** Manager (38), Qualified; married; Private and Multiple experience; free now. Vokins, 671A Finchley Road, N.W.2.

**A** **S**SSISTANT (27), Unqualified; all-round experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; London preferred. "Advertiser," 44 Turneville Road, W.14.

**C**HEMIST, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged, desires management; locum; London or Provinces; reasonable salary. "Chemist," 46 Buckley Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

**E**XPERIENCED Assistant (45), tall, Unregistered; courteous and tactful Salesman; quick and careful Dispenser; Photo, Windows, Agricultural; well recommended; permanency or locum; disengaged. Haigh, 34 Bulwer Street, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

**F**AMILY, Agricultural and Dispensing Chemist desires management where the attributes necessary for success in the above type of business are required; free five weeks from engagement. 189/2, Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACIST (25), young, energetic, capable, seeks change; 10 years' experience, 3 managing; only good position as Manager or Representative considered; excellent references. 177/5, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist-Optician seeks change; wide experience; own Optical Equipment; free January. "Chemist," 77 Stanley Street, Blyth, Northumberland.

**Q**UALIFIED Senior Assistant (25), now in high-class Pharmacy, desires change; Managership or similar position; North preferred, not essential. 190/4, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED, young, requires Managership or responsible post near London; Window-dressing, Photographic, Private and N.H.I. Dispensing; high-class Retail experience; permanency required. Apply "Pharmacist," 21 Chalsey Road, Brockley, S.E.4.

**Q**UALIFIED (26) desires change; competent all branches Pharmacy; honest, reliable, energetic; accustomed large N.H.I., brisk Counter. 190/30, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED (31), some years present management, desires improvement; wide experience; capable Dispenser and Salesman; good height and appearance; would act Senior in high-class business. "S. R.," c/o Dacres, Rabjohns, Ltd., 14 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

**R**ECENTLY Qualified (22), excellent references, desires situation in high-class Pharmacy; South preferred; free in one month. 190/26, Office of this Paper.

**S**COT (30) desires permanency, Manager or Assistant; London or anywhere; 3½ years in last position; honest; thoroughly capable; single; best references. 185/7, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**L**ABORATORY Assistant, Unqualified, Scot (26); 9 years' experience in Manufacture of Galenicals, Electrical Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Alcohol Recovery Stills, etc., also Assaying and Dispensing; at present with English house; desires position in Scotland; references. 188/2, Office of this Paper.

**O**PEN for engagement with first-class Pharmaceutical House; 22 years with prominent Midland House; experienced all branches; excellent connexion Chemists, Hospitals, etc.; references. Harvey Burrill, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

**S**MART Young Representative, at present calling on Chemists in the South-West Counties, seeks change; approx. 1,000 accounts; sound connection. 292/585, Office of this Paper.

## COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

**O**VERSEAS, preferably Africa, Qualified (age 33), capable, energetic, own business 10 years, married, wife expert Ladies Hairdresser, diplomas, both desire complete change. P.C.B. 224/34, Office of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

**S**MALL Cash Register, modern National model; adds cash total; little used; reasonable. Write P. Todd, 24 Affleck Street, N.1.

## REPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS.

**A**DVERTISER Box No. 292/582 wishes to thank all those who applied for position; will those who have not received notification that post is now filled please accept this instead of a direct reply by post?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**C**HEMISTS' FITTINGS in Oak or Mahogany; keenest prices: Drug Fittings, Wall Cases, Dispensing Screens, Serving Counters, all-glass Counters, Silent Salesmen, Counter Drawers, Window Enclosures and Glass Shelves; send for rough sketches. GEORGE COOK, The Working Shopfitter, 27 Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1. 'Phone: Clerk 5371.

**C**HEMISTS' FITTINGS.—New and Second-hand Drug Runs, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shopfitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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